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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 254— BOMBAY MONDAY OCTOBER 27, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1st Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* .	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* .	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND .		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx .	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA .	MANTUA* .	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb	DONGOLA .	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND .		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA .	MOREA* .	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA .		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA .	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA .	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8,083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* .	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,268
1925.		
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
23rd ,,	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MOOSA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
11th Nov	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
1925			
6th Jan	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar	SARDINIA..	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
29th Oct ..	BARALA ..	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports. 9-30 a.m.
29th ,, ..	KARAPARA..	East & S. Africa Noon.
31st ,, ..	VARELA ..	Basreh via. Karachi.
1st ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
3rd ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar

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25th	Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne & Sydney via Colombo

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru.	K.Fukuda	5976	22nd Oct.	31st Oct.
*Tamba Maru.	J Fujisawa	594	30th ,,	11th Nov.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama.	4469	17th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	29th Nov.	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	3rd Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami	6995	16th ..	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

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Ahmedabad City	Khandwa
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonum
Ajmer	Karachi
Akola	Katni
Akyab	Lahore
Allahabad	Larkana
Alleppey	Lucknow
Ambala	Ludhiana
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Amritsar	Madura
Bangalore	Mandalay
Bareilly	Mangalore
Bassein	Masulipatam
Bellary	Meerut
Benares	Montmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra
Broach	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandval
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chittagong	Narayalgunge
Chandpore	Nasik
Coconada	Negapatam
Cochin	Neilore
Coimbatore	Nowshera
Colombo	Ootacamund
Cunjeevram (Out Station)	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cuddalore	Patna
Cuddapah	Peshawar
Cuttack	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Dacca	Poona
Dehradun	Poona City
Darjeeling	Quetta
Delhi	Rajahmundry
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dhanbad	Rangoon
Dhulia	Rangpur
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi
Erode	Saharanpur
Ferozepore	Salem
Farrukhabad	Secunderabad
Fyzabad	Serajgunge
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hathras	Surat
Hubli	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Indore	Trivandrum
Jaipur	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Ujjain
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B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 3rd November, 1924, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Depressed India Association—Requesting that the Improvement Trust may be asked to have the open space between the chawls in their Scheme No. 32, paved.

2. Letter from Mr. Mohomed Hoosen—Complaining of the nuisance caused by rubbish being thrown from some eating houses in Janjikar Street.

3. Letter from Mr. Purshottam Fulabhai Patel—Regarding the condition of several roads in the Bhuleshwar locality.

4. Letter from Mr. Framroze Naoroji Bharucha—Suggesting that all dairies and milch-cattle stables in the City should be Municipalized.

5. Letter from Mr. A. J. Louzado—Suggesting the extension of the G. I. P. Railway overhead-bridge at Parel Station to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Elphinstone Road Down Station.

6. Letter from Messrs. Motilal Davabhoy and Sons—Complaining about the walls of their shop at No. 280, Kalbadevi Road, being used by the public as urinals.

7. Letter from the General Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay—Applying for a grant for the maintenance of an Urdu Library and Free Reading Room started by the League.

8. Letter from Mr. V. S. Kurve and others—Regarding insufficient supply of water at chawl No. 53, Zaoba's Oart.

9. Letter from the President, Matunga Residents' Association—Forwarding certain resolutions passed at a Public Meeting held under the auspices of the Association.

10. Letter from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Dr. M. N. Balsara—Calling upon the Municipality to pay Rs. 1,60,000 as damages for their client's alleged wrongful dismissal from Municipal service.

11. Letter from the Superintendent, Sanitation Department, Bombay Working Men's Institute—Forwarding a report of a Sanitation Round arranged by the Institute.

12. Letter from Mr. Pestanji Dajibhoy Lakdawalla—Suggesting that men belonging to the Bombay Presidency only should be employed in Municipal service.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

13. Recommending sanction to the offer made by the owner of premises bearing New Survey No. 2/3649 at Victoria Road 3rd Cross Lane to part with it for a sum of Rs. 1,75,000 being accepted.

14. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 650 being made to meet the expenditure in connection with the presentation of an Address to Mahatma Gandhi.

15. Recommending an advance of Rs. 3,600 to meet the cost of a motor-car required for the removal of encroachments on public streets.

16. Recommending sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs. 6,07,855 for the erection of a pumping plant with an additional engine and machinery at Love Grove being revised and reduced to Rs. 5,83,855.

17. Recommending sanction to a District Nurse at No. 1 District being paid a conveyance allowance of Rs. 3 per day for the period of her deputation to the Arthur Road Hospital.

18. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 9,260 to meet the cost of erecting a semi-permanent corrugated iron shed consisting of 8 rooms at Colaba for housing the lalalkhores of the Colaba Section.

19. Recommending grants on account of wholly unexpended grants for the year 1923-24 and unexpended balances of grants for the year 1922-23 and previous years.

20. Recommending a grant of Rs. 14,500 to meet the expenses in connection with the preliminary census and the preparation of Register etc., for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education.

21-22. Statements of Budget Transfers in respect of (21) an amount not exceeding Rs. 500 sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (22) amounts exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

23. Schools Committee's Letter—Intimating that the Committee have already made the necessary arrangements for opening a school in one of the chawls newly built by the Development Department at Naigaum.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER:—

24. Forwarding a representation from the Bombay Telephone Company regarding the renewal of agreements in respect of way leave rental and provision of telephones and fire-alarms.

25. Requesting approval to the provision of storm water drains with new pattern water-entrances, etc., on the west side of Palton Road.

26. Regarding the sale of a strip of Municipal land at Dadar, Kumbharwada, to Mrs. J. M. Dias.

27. Regarding the inconvenience and hardship felt by railway passengers at Parel Station for want of access to the Station Bridge from the platform.

28. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

29. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

30. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the city.

31. Requesting sanction to an agreement being entered into with Mr. Lakmidas Nemidas for the lease of certain setback land at Bazar Gate Street.

32. Reporting the appointment of Mr. A. J. Ablitt to the temporary post of an Assistant Mechanical Engineer.

33. Reporting on the question of certain drainage works in DeLisle Road and Fergusson Road.

34. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food, etc., destroyed by the Market Department.

35. Reporting on certain particulars as to the completion of the Tansa Works and the supply of water to the City, etc.

36. Regarding the proposed alignment of the two Tansa Water Mains across the Race Course at Mahaluxmi.

37. Submitting two alternative estimates for the construction of a service reservoir on the Sion Hill.

38. Forwarding statements of public roads, streets and lanes metalled and repaired.

39. Regarding a proposal from the B. B. and C. I. Railway to lay a service line taking off from the Municipal kutchra sidings at Mahaluxmi.

40. Forwarding a report regarding the question of the revision of the Assessment-Manual.

41. Forwarding a report as to a Municipal requisition for the removal of three huts at No. 451, Lady Jamsetji Road.

42. Forwarding a report as to the overflowing of the drains and sewers at Kalachowki Road, Arthur Road and Soparibag Road.

43. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the third quarter of 1924.

44. Regarding the question of the supply of water to residents on the upper floors of premises in F and G Wards.

45. Reporting on a letter from Mr. Gangadas Tulsidas regarding the removal of flower baskets from Bhuleshwar Road.

46. Reporting on an application from Mr. V. H. Acharya, Retired Record Keeper in the Health Department Office for the grant of a good service pension.

47. Submitting revised proposals for the set-back lines at 1st Marine Street.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

48. Regarding the desirability of imparting a more practical and industrial bias to primary education.

49. Regarding an amendment of the Bombay City Police Act.

50. Confirming the revised regulations regarding Pensions, etc.

51. Bombay Improvement Trust letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.

52. Letter from the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company—Regarding the re-arrangement of stopping stations in the vicinity of Marine Street and the painting of windows on Double Deck Cars.

53. Correspondence between the Municipal Solicitors and Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors of Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, regarding a mistake of the latter Solicitors in informing the President and the Municipal Secretary that an interim injunction had been granted by the High Court restraining the President from signing the minutes of the Corporation Meeting held on the 18th August, 1924.

54. Letter from Mr. H. J. Davis—Requesting that the leave of absence granted to Dr. D. A. D'Monte be extended up to the end of December, 1924.

55. Letter from Mr. D. Healy—Resigning his seat on the Standing Committee and the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S LETTERS—

56. Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

57. Reporting that Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla have ceased to be members of the Roads Committee owing to their absence from three successive meetings of the Committee.

58. From Mr. K. S. Dhondy—For expressing opinion that whenever articles made of steel are required for Municipal purposes those made of Indian steel should be used as far as possible.

59. From Mr. H. J. Davis, seconded by Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai—For enquiring as to what steps Government propose to take for the prevention of professional beggary in Bombay.

60-61. From Mr. R. S. Asavale—(60) For representing to the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities and the Development Department the desirability of providing a foot overbridge at the Chowpatty level Crossing and (61) For obtaining a report as to why chokes and overflow from drains occur frequently in the City.

62. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For obtaining a report as to the quantity of cow-dung found at the Dredging Chamber at the Love-Grove Pumping Station.

63-65. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Postanji Master—(63) For requesting Government to provide electric or gas lights on the Kennedy Sea Face Footpath; (64) For obtaining a report as to the terms and conditions on which the Rostamji Jamshedji Dharamshala at Falk land Road has been handed over to the Municipality by Government and (65) For inviting the attention of the Commissioner to a correspondence regarding the surcharging of sewers.

66. From Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee, seconded by Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee—For incorporating important statements made by the Commissioner during debates in the Corporation Proceedings.

67-70. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining Mr. Midgley Taylor's opinion regarding the sewerage of Bombay as a whole etc. (68) For requesting the Commissioner to invite tenders for the completion of the Deep Sea Outfall at Love Grove. (69) For requesting the Commissioner to submit a list of Cities and Towns in Europe and America situate on the open sea that discharge their sewage in closed waters and (70) For requesting the Commissioner to submit a report as regards oil fuel consuming steamers that touch the harbour.

71. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For appointing a Committee to investigate the causes of the increased prevalence of Malaria in the City.

72. From Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar—For requesting the Commissioner to ask the Tramways Company to state whether they are prepared to provide wooden platforms at important junctions.

73. From Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee—For requesting the Burning and Burial Grounds Committee to consider the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to enable the Corporation to require the parties concerned to pay not more than half the costs of providing new burning or burial grounds or extending the present ones.

74. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For requesting the Schools Committee to consider whether the services of those Special Teachers who have no special qualifications should not be dispensed with etc.

75. From Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, C.B.E.—For obtaining a report as to the amount of the initial and recurring liability of the Corporation would be when they appoint a Public Analyst for the purpose of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act.

76. From Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, seconded by Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee—For requesting the Commissioner to take the Advocate-General's opinion as to whether under the Municipal Act the power of adjourning meetings of the Corporation and also of fixing the day and time of the meetings rests with the House or the President.

77. From Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, seconded by Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtulla and Dr. S. S. Batliwalla—For expressing opinion that meetings of the Corporation should as far as possible be called on Mondays and Thursdays from 3 to 5 p.m. (B.T.) and that night meetings if necessary be called with the note of the Corporation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

78. Regarding the principles governing the liabilities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway in respect of width of overbridges.

79. Regarding the method to be adopted for modern road construction.

80. Regarding plans and estimates of the work of carrying out certain additions and alterations to the existing godowns, offices, stables, etc., at the Arthur Crawford Markets.

81. Regarding the acquisition of a property belonging to the Trustees of the Khoja Sajanbhai Meherally Charitable Dispensary and Girls' School in connection with a proposed scheme for widening Musjid Bunder Road.

82. Regarding the question of paying from Municipal funds a pension to Dr. D. A. Turkhud, Assistant Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, in respect of his past services to the Municipality.

83. Regarding the appointment of a temporary Resident Mechanical Engineer in connection with the Scheme for utilizing the Powai Lake.

84. Regarding the question of the extension of the term of office of Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer.

85. Regarding the revision of rules issued under the new license to Saloons, Barber's Shops, etc.

86. Regarding schemes submitted by Khan Bahadur Bhiladwala and the Infants and Public Milk Supply Company for starting and maintaining dairy-farms for the supply of milk to Bombay on certain conditions.

87. Regarding a return of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department during the month of June 1924.

88. Regarding plans and estimates for the work of constructing an additional stable in the north west corner of the compound of the existing stable at Dadar for the Health Department bullocks.

89. Regarding estimates for the work of constructing ovoid sewers in Sydenham Road between Sandhurst Road and Carnac Road through Memonwada.

90. Regarding a plan and an estimate for providing water mains in the area of the City Improvement Trust Scheme No. 37, Sewree Wadala.

91. Regarding the question of the extension of tramway lines from the present junction at Dadar towards Lady Jamsetji Road over the Dadar Overbridge.

92. Regarding a complaint against the refusal of the Tramway Company to allow a passenger to change a tram car at Dhobi Talao for going to Fort from Girgaum via Victoria Terminus.

93. Regarding the location of stopping stations at the entrance of the Byculla Railway Station and at the junction of Victoria Road and Parel Road.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEES LETTERS—

94. Intimating that only important items from the proceedings of the Schools Committee's Meetings will be included in the excerpts of the Committee.

95. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th October, 1924. 1026

FOR SALE
UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE HIGH COURT, MADRAS.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following:—

1. The Globe, the Crown and the Gaiety—R. Venkiah Naidu's Cinema Theatres in Madras together or separately.
2. (a) A large film taking studio shed with glass roof and sides in No. 9, Clemens Road.
   (b) A dwelling house No. 10, Clemens Road.
   (c) Shop premises occupied by Stocking and Sons.
   (d) A piece of land with foundation laid for a shop or dwelling house adjoining the premises of Stocking and Sons.
3. The film producing apparatus consisting of a printing machine, a cleaning machine, a perforating machine, drying drums with motor attached and water tank and one Moy's film taking camera.
4. The negative films of BHISHMA PRATHGNA, GAJENDRA MOKSHAM and NANDANAR.
5. Piece of land in Habibulla Sahib Street, Jam Bazaar, Triplicane.
6. Two pieces of land in Dent's Gardens, Mount Road, Madras.

For further particulars, please apply to:—
E. F. GREATOREX,
Receiver in C. S. No. 605 of 1922.
113, Armenian Street,
George Town, MADRAS. 20956

NOTICE

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE AND MOVEABLE PROPERTY OF THE INDIAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, LTD, AT NAVSARI.

THE undersigned the Liquidator of the Indian Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation) will sell by Public Auction the following property on FRIDAY, the 31st day of October, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the Company at Navsari.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Ryatwari land, containing by admeasurement 11 Acres, 20 Guntthas or thereabouts included in Survey Nos. 7, 9, 10 and 11 of Vijalpur village near Navsari but now sub-divided into 7 enclosures and the Mill buildings, Chawls, Godowns, Outhouses, and other structures and Mill Machinery and Power and Lighting Plant, Seed-Crushing Machinery, Cake Grinding Machinery, Rotary Oil Mill Department, Oil Refining Plant, Soap making Plant, Vegetable Ghee, Plant and Workshop Machines and Tools.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal, Attorneys, for the Liquidator at their office in Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1924.
GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA,
Liquidator of the above Company.
20887

NOTICE

THE BROACH WHITTLE LAL GINNING FACTORY.
AND
THE PALEJ LAL GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for a contract of working the above factories, which are situated at Broach and Palej respectively for the ensuing Cotton Season.

Offers may be given for both the factories jointly or separately before the 5th of November, 1924.

For particulars and terms of the Contract please apply to the undersigned at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to Messrs. Chhaganlal Pitamberdas at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for Messrs. Chhaganlal Pitamberdas, Mortgagees-in-possession.
Bombay, 16th Oct. 1924. 20942

NOTICE

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER of Poona College, Pay Rs. 80 per month with previous experience of Building work, for six months, on Byadgi Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School Building Work. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Undersigned before the 31-10-1924.

T. N. KHATAVKAR,
President, Byadgi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Byadgi.
18th October, 1924. 20977

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona on Rs. 500 rising by annual increment of Rs. 50 to 900. Intending applicants should send in their applications addressed to the Collector and President Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona stating their age, qualifications and previous experience with copies of testimonials. Applications should reach the President not later than 24th November, 1924.

Poona October, 24th, 1924.
G. MONTEATH,
Collector and President,
I D Hospital, Poona. 21016

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT—BOMBAY ACT XV OF 1920.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the City of Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, hereby declare in accordance with Section 3 of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, XV of 1920, that primary education of both boys and girls of all classes and creeds, except the boys and girls of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and except also, for the present, the girls of the Mahomedan community, shall be compulsory in the F and G Wards of the City of Bombay with effect from the First Day of April, 1925.

By Order of the Corporation,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th October, 1924. 21032

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Messrs. POONJA SHIVJI and THAKARSI SHIVJI, who were partners in our firm cease to be such partners as from the 30th of Asoyad S. 1980. VELJI LUKHAMSI AND CO., Dana Bunder. R264

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR CLOTH MERCHANTS.

OUR MILLS PRODUCE all sorts of Finer and Coarser cloth from the best quality of Cotton and we are prepared to sell the same in small or large quantities to merchants at most favourable prices. We produce Calendered Shirting, Suci of various designs of fast to bleached colours, Kusumba, Coloured Shirting, Fancy Bordered Dhootees grey and bleached, Black Drill, Twill or different colours, Coloured Doria, Sarees in different colours, etc., etc. We specially request merchants to meet us personally at the Mills and see the quality of goods personally for perfect satisfaction before making purchases. We guarantee all qualities to be uniform. For further details apply to the

MANAGING AGENTS,
Darbhanga Spg. and Wg. Mills, Ltd.
Navsari. 21027

THE SHILOTRI BANK LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Shilotri Bank, Limited, will be held on SATURDAY, the 8th day of November, 1924 at 4 p.m. at 42, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for the following purposes:—

(1) To pass the audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending the 30th September, 1924.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To appoint a Director in place of Dr. J. S. Nerurker who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election; and
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 30th day of October to the 15th of November, 1924, both days inclusive.

PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
Chairman.
Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1924. 21034

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 11691 on the life of Shankalchand Parbhudas Patel of Bapashastri's Pole, near Lakhapatel's Pole Sankdiseri, AHMEDABAD, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1924.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA AND CO.,
Managers. 21031

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following Whole Time Paid appointments at the Govardhandas Sunderdas Medical College, which are additional to those already advertised.

Professorships at Rs. 700-50-1,200.
(a) Physiology,
(b) Anatomy,
(c) Pharmacology, Materia Medica and Toxicology,
(d) Pathology and Bacteriology.

Applications with not more than three recent testimonials on a form to be obtained from and addressed to the undersigned should be sent in before November 20th.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer,
For the Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th October, 1924. 21023

NOTICE

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. AND WG. CO. LTD.

THE 50TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders of the Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, 42, Ballard Pier, Fort, on the 24th October, 1924, when a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 (Rupees Six) per share free of Income Tax for the year ended 30th June, 1924, was sanctioned and it will be paid on and after Monday the 3rd November, 1924, between the hours from 12-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be issued on production of share certificates at the Registered Office of the Company to the Share holders, whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 17th October, 1924.

R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 24th October, 1924. 21039

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEPHONES: SECONDHAND

A large number of secondhand Ericson Magneto Telephones for disposal; tested and equal to new, Rs. 40 each.

Apply:—BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD., Telephone Buildings, Bombay. 20789

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Metal, Rubble and Hard Muram, for the roads noted in the accompanying statement. The Supply is to be made before 15th April, 1925. The details regarding the terms, on which the supply is to be made, can be obtained in the undersigned's office at Thana, during office hours. The tenders should be addressed to the President, District Local Board, Thana, and must reach him on or before 10th November, 1924. Earnest money at 5 per cent of the estimated amount should accompany the tender. If the tender is accepted the tenderer will have to deposit money as security deposit at 10 per cent. The earnest money will be forfeited, in case, after his tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall in due course refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned. The District Local Board reserves the right to reject all tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. The tenders will be opened before the Board's meeting to be held on 10th November, 1924, at 2 p.m. and the tenderers may, if they so wish be present that day.

A. M. TELANG,
Executive Engineer,
District Local Board, THANA.
Thana 16th October, 1924.

Statement showing the Roads (In charge of the District Local Board, Thana) for which the Metal, Rubble and Hard Muram is required for the year 1925-26.

Serial No.	Name of Road.	Minimum quantity required in c. ft. Metal	Rubble.	Hard muram	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kalyan Malsej M. P. to 12	260,00			
2	Do. —in M. 13 to 35	208,00			
3	Khardi Parali	70,00			
4	Bassien Ambadi M. 1-16	248,00			
5	Do in M. No. 2/1 to 7	152,00	68,00	6,800	
6	Do. M. No. 17 to 26	168,00			
7	Shahapur Khutal Mile No. 1 to 17	257,00			
8	Do, mile No. 17 to 76,	5280			
9	Boiser Chinchani	136,00			
10	Virar Arnalla	115,50			
11	Do, M. No. 7 to 4/1	115,50	35,80		
12	Bassein Nirmal	62,60			
13	Bhayander Uttan	103,00			
14	Bhayander Kashimira	30,00			
15	Kalwa Belapur	90,00			
16	Wangaon Chinchani			35960	
17	Kalyan Karjat	115,50			
18	Jambul Mohile	49,50			
19	Sanjan Nargol	102,00	....	1,500	
20	Sanjan Station Bunder	25,00	....	20,00	
21	Dombivli Colony Rd.	48,00			

21035

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3618 of 1924.

(1) KHUMA KHUSHAL and (2) JERUP TEJA, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business as Shroffs, residing at Chakla Street, outside the Fort, Plaintiffs.
Vs.
(1) DAVID JUDAH ASKENAZIE of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, Proprietor of the Lebonan Litho and Type Works, residing at Byculla, outside the Fort, but whose present whereabouts are not known, (2) DANIEL JUDAH ASKENAZIE, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Byculla, outside the Fort and (3) LAKSHMIDAS VALLABH-DAS JERAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, formerly residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort, but at present in Jail at Poona ..... Defendants.

To
David Judah Askenazie, Esqr.,
The first defendant abovenamed.

THE PLAINTIFFS have obtained a Rule Nisi on the 16th day of October, 1924, by which Khuma Khushal the 1st Plaintiff abovenamed has been appointed Interim Receiver of the Printing Press known as "Lebonan Type & Litho Works" situate at Bell Lane, within the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the Plaint herein together with all the articles furniture and machinery thereof and in the mean time the 1st and the 2nd defendants David Judah Askenazie and Daniel Judah Askenazie their servants and agents are restrained from dealing with or disposing off or removing the said Printing Press and the Articles and Machinery thereof until further Order of the Court.

You are required to show cause why the Interim Receiver should not be confirmed and the injunction should not continue.

This Notice is published in papers pursuant to the Chamber Order dated the 18th day of October 1924.

Please take Notice that the Honourable Court will be moved to make the above Rule absolute on Monday, the 3rd day of November, 1924, at 11-30 o'clock or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pratt.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1924.
PARALKAR & RANCHODDAS,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
76, Tamarind Lane,
Fort, Bombay. 21042

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of CHHAGANLAL KANAYALAL, late of Bombay Hindu Kshatri Inhabitant, a Merchant and a widower ..... Deceased.

CHIMANLAL MAGANLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Kshatri Inhabitant, nephew of the deceased abovenamed, residing at C. P. Tank Road, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 15th day of October, 1924.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 21030

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ballard Estate, Nichol Road, Asian Building, next to the Port Trust Office very valuable and handsome furniture made by Lazeras, Devji Canji and Roberts consisting of rich glass ware, porcelainware, plateware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large and small mirror back sideboards, rich carpets, curtains, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich mirror back cabinets, fancy ornaments, parian and marble figures, brass and majolica flower pots, one American Church organ, phonograph with records, electric fans, and lights, iron safe on stand, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrah dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presser, hatstands, large and small writing tables, silver cabinets, book cases, wall and table clocks, reclining sofas easy chairs, cane furniture ice-box, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a European gentleman proceeding to Europe and others. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU GRADUATE for a school to serve as a Superintendent, to the EXECUTORS of Bai Kabibai Gravanu, widow of Hansraj Morarji at Samuel Street, Vadgadi. R259

WANTED—Spare or whole time District Agents on pay Rs. 50 and above. For terms and prescribed form apply enclosing anna stamp to ORIENTAL SERVICE CO., DELHI. R263

WANTED—LADY S. A. SURGEON and a NURSE. Apply (enclosing copies of testimonials) to KAPOOR & CO., Fatehpuri DELHI. R266

WANTED—A qualified NURSING SISTER for the Vasulkhanji Hospital. Apply in particulars to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Junagadh (Kathiawar). R262

WANTED—An experienced HINDU MEDICAL MAN, a London M.D. or F.R.C.S., as post of Palace Surgeon to an Indian Prince. Apply with testimonials, age, terms and previous experience, photograph, to Box No. 552, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A20096

WANTED—A smart and sturdy SHARE CLERK, thoroughly conversant with Work. Must be a Bombayite and be trained to outdoor work. Knowledge of Gujarathi indispensable. Apply by LETTER only enclosing testimonials and the minimum salary required to:—DHANJI MORARJI & CO., Ballard Estate, Bombay. 20093

WANTED—Educated (either graduate or under) smart and accomplished lady as TUTOR and COMPANION for two girls aged about 5 and 10 in a Native State in Gujarat. Knowledge of Sanskrit Gujarati or Hindi is essential. Applications are invited sharply with testimonials and photo if available stating age, qualifications, salary required and terms if any to prohibit informing games and other arts known. She should be jovial with a liking for young children. Apply Box No. 536, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20925

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—2nd floor of a recently built, commodious, chocolate coloured building, in Sandhurst and Girgaum Back Roads, the two Elephants, Imperial Cinema. R260

WELL VENTILATED and ACCOMMODATED ROOMS in Gordhan Building, near West-End Cinema, Charni Road for SETH GORDHANDAS, Sir Mangaldas Lamington Road. R258

TO LET—MARY LODGE, overlooking the sea, situated at Hornby Vellard, Worley, close to the palace of H. H. The Maharaja of Jaipur. Decent flats or the whole with modern convenience including 4 Bed-Rooms, Drawing, Dinner and Eng-Baths. Commanding Sea-View with Garages and Servants quarters, for inspection please immediately apply to NANU N. BHAIJUCHA, "Gru-Menor", Hughes Road or phone No. R265

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALIST PARTNER to invest Rupees 50,000 to start Oil Mill Guaranteed prospects. Apply to P. VINAYAK RAO, Malvan, District Ratnagiri. R223

EDUCATIONAL.

SHREE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Estab. 1898.—The most successful and therefore best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Tests and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BIRTH CONTROL—In cases of sickness etc, safest, surest and harmless way. Write to Box No. 556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N R267

WANTED—A FIRM of Electric Contractors for making complete fittings in a building under construction. Apply Box No. 555, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N 21633

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates,

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH INST. AT 3 P.M. AT THE SALE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

By order of the Bank concerned 5 cases superior quality dinner services, 4 cases fancy cups and saucers, 2 cases stamping pads, about 30 cwt. Genuine white paint and white lead.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21385.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from G. I. P. Railway, Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st October, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting:—Bags of cottonseeds, bags of juwari, bags of bajree, bags of wheat, bags of Hirdas, bags of linseeds, bags of rice, bags of tilseeds, empty gas cylinders, empty iron drums, bundles of iron hoops and bars, bundles of waste, baskets of empty bottles, empty iron barrels, bags of sugar, bundles of cloth, bundles of C. I. sheets, bundles of coir ropes, loose wooden planks, case of luggage, case of soap, case of ink-tablets, cases of tea, bundles of glass covers, case of dry fruits, case of acid, case of iron nails, bags of sweeping grain and other miscellaneous goods.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth up to Rs. 100 and above that 50 per cent. will be required; however in special lots of the Auctioneers demand it, full amount shall have to be paid and goods to be removed on payments of the balance within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise Wharfage will be charged one anna per maund per day.

METHA AND CO.

WE OFFER

Big Values

For Little Money!

ACCESSORY ACCESSORY ACCESSORY ACCESSORY ACCESSORY

THAT MEANS

Prosperity to You

all the year round.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Phone: 26106 Wire "Automotive"

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
in "TILLY OF BLOOMSBURY"
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 4 and 6-30 p. m.
"PATIBAKTI"

EMPIRE THEATRE

DAILY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE PRIMITIVE LOVER"
Starring CONSTANCE TALMADGE.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"A CONNECTICUT YANKEE in KING ARTHUR'S COURT"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ld.
Commencing
SATURDAY 1ST NOVEMBER
E. J. Carroll presents
For the First Time in India
THE WORLD'S GREATEST ENTERTAINER

HARRY LAUDER

THE MAN WHO HAS MADE MILLIONS LAUGH.
IN NEW SONGS AND OLD FAVOURITES
SUPPORTED BY
HIS OWN COMPANY OF
10—International Vaudeville Stars—10
Box Plans now open at Rose & Co.
Prices: Stalls Rs. 10; 8, 5-12, 3-6 and 2-4 Inclusive of Tax.

MADELEINE'S DEWALEE-WEEK

TO-NIGHT
"THE MIRACLE MAN"
A Paramount Artcraft Picture, featuring Betty Compson, THOMAS MEIGHAN, LON CHANEY, JOSEPH DOWLING and All-Star Cast.
TO-MORROW—TUESDAY
"THE FORBIDDEN WOMAN"
featuring the celebrated Star
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW—4 Shows, commencing 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10.
A First Class Orchestra with JAZZ.
Popular Prices.
Bombay's New Palatial Picture House
CINÉ MADELEINE
Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.

NEXT WEEK!
A Convincing Historical Romance of
LOVE—HATE AND REVENGE
mounted with Rare Artistic Skill in Settings of Venetian Splendour
'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'
as described by LORD BYRON in "CHILD HAROLD"
'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'
A Breathless Tale of Plot and Passion, told in a series of fast-moving action, against a thousand background of Ancient Venice, and featuring
SANSONIA
The Strongest Man of the World.
SANSONIA
in
'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'
will certainly create a sensation, not only in the Masses, but in the Cultured classes that will warmly welcome such an Artistically Great, Grand and Gorgeous production.
Excellent photography
Exquisite Staging-Settings
Enchanting Scenes-Scenery
with a Story that is not only Interesting but Instructive.
BRIDGE OF SIGHS
This Historic Masterpiece will commence from SATURDAY NEXT—1st November at the Bombay's New Palatial Picture House
CINÉ MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 8 AND 10.
SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS REFERENCE HOLIDAY MATINEES.
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
Episodes Three and Four
"THE DANGER TRAIL"
AND
"THE TERROR TRAIN"
More amazing adventures, more surprises and thrills. Ruth makes further attempts to defeat her merciless enemies—she faces death fearlessly again and again. Every second brings a breathless sensation.
PATHE GAZETTE
EVE'S AND PICTORIAL
DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHOES
(MACK SENNETT COMEDY)
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4 including Tax
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. AND 5 P.M. AND 11 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES
NOTE THE DATES & TIMES.
For the benefit of those who missed the first two episodes of the great serial Film
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
These will be shown at
SPECIAL MATINEES at 4 p. m.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.
October 27th, 28th and 29th
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
Episode 1 and 2
"THE LAST SHOT"
and
THE SEETHING PIT"
Episodes 3 and 4
"THE DANGER TRAIL"
and
"THE TERROR TRAIN"
TO-DAY and TUESDAY October 27th and 28th at 6 p. m. ONLY.
"THE INDIAN LOVE LYRICS"
The wonderful film in 6 reels featuring the famous actor OWEN NARES. A magnificent picture—Gorgeous scenery and splendid acting. TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY.
WEDNESDAY, October 29th at 6 p. m. only.
THE GREAT COMEDIAN
HAROLD LLOYD
in
THE TERRIFIC LAUGHTER RAISER
"GRANDMA'S BOY"
A riot of fun and merriment. Five reels of side-splitting humour. Don't miss this chance of seeing the greatest screen Comedian.
ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY.
SPECIAL NOTE.
The above programme will only be shown on the days and at the times stated. At other performances the current programme as advertised will be given.
NOTE THE DATES & TIMES CAREFULLY
PRICES AS USUAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
MAJESTIC'S PICTURE
SHAH JAHAN
Time Sat. Sun. Holidays
Begin At 3 p. m.
Week days Begin At 5 p. m.

ASK YOUR CHEMIST FOR
OBESO-THIN
—MAKES FAT PEOPLE LEAN—
send direct to:—
Post Box 2052, CALCUTTA.

WEST-END

GIVES YOU TO-NIGHT—
A PEEP BEHIND THE PALACE SCENES
Even a Queen is only—a woman; Never was a more womanly Queen than the celebrated Mary, of Scots,
Her beauty fired the hearts of kings and princes,
But a strange fatality dogged her, and all who loved her paid for their devotion with their lives,
The stormy drama of her life, lit by the lightnings of passion and jealousy, is told in the enthralling film
THE LOVES OF
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.
FAY COMPTON
as the Queen.
Showing exclusively at the West-End Cinema
ALL THIS WEEK
"Perhaps the most beautiful film ever made in England"—*Daily Graphic*
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Highly appreciated by press & public
Visited by thousand every day
NOW OPEN FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
A Grand display of most attractive & interesting life-like wax figures.
PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION.
UNIQUE FEATURE OF THIS YEAR
MAHATMA GANDHIJI'S OPERATION.
YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS IT.
Time from 3 p. m. to 11. p. m.
Admission annas 4 only. half Rate for children.
Ram Baug NEAR C. P. TANK Ram Baug.

THE WEATHER.

CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

United Provinces:—Eastern Circle. Benares District:—Week ending 11th October 24. Slight shower has facilitated operations for sowing the present rabi. Little more rain would have done much good to the standing crops. The prospects of rice, sugar-canes and bajra are good, and of other crops moderate. The agricultural stock is generally fair. The market is generally dull with the exception of sun hemp the trade of which is fairly brisk.

Gyzabad District:—The week ending the 16th October. Rain recorded on the 14th and 15th October has benefitted transplanted paddy crop and has facilitated the cultivation of the fields. Malarial fever is rendering it rather difficult to obtain adequate labour. The total rainfall since July 1924 comes to 43.84 inches which is about 7 inches above the annual average rainfall of the district. Harvesting of the broadcasted paddy and sowing of gram and peas are going on.

Partabgarh District, Week ending the 17th October.

The irrigation of late paddy is going on, and threshing of early paddy is in progress. The sowing of gram and peas is going on in the district and plots are under preparation for wheat and barley. Sowing of rabi and vegetables has commenced. Sugar cane crop is doing well. Easterly winds blew in the week but there was no rain although the sky was cloudy for a couple of days. The standing crops are doing well.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, on Saturday, the 25th October 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Delhi, the minimum was very nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore and locally in excess elsewhere. Temperature was almost normal except at Jhansi, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear. Moisture in the air is in defect at Ajmer and locally in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Kotah and the minimum higher at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect at Surat and locally in excess in Kathiawar. Day temperature was as usual; night temperature was below normal at Deesa and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Hoshangabad. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was locally lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.—Moisture in the air is in defect at Ratnagiri. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at the aforesaid station and at Karwar; the minimum was below normal at the latter station only. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 90·4 deg. (2 deg. above normal) and the minimum 74.4 deg. (2deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded over the central parts of the Bombay Deccan and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is generally below normal in the south Bombay Deccan. Temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Malabar, and local in south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts are Cochin 0.56," Masulipatam 0.31," Coimbatore 1.82," Negapatam 0.45" and Trivandrum 0.56."

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the south of the Peninsula.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 24th October 1924 issued from Simla

Rain has fallen locally in south Bengal and Orissa and at a few stations in southeast Madras. Tinnevelly reports one inch.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY THE 25TH OF OCT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		9.15	5.08	+4.07
Rawalpindi		23.86	22.97	+0.89
Lahore		14.38	15.10	−0.72
Hissar		10.27	11.66	−1.39
Ambala		32.71	24.03	+8.68
Delhi		30.02	22.98	+7.04
United Provinces—				
Agra		28.02	24.37	+3.65
Mainpuri		33.09	23.95	+9.14
Jhansi		32.04	33.82	−5.22
Cawnpore		44.82	33.20	+1162
Allahabad		38.03	36.11	+1.92
Sind—				
Jacobabad		1.50	2.31	−0.81
Karachi		2.25	5.90	−3.65
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		32.43	18.62	+1381
Jaipur		46.02	21.92	+2410
Kotah		48.86	26.20	+2246
Mount Abu		65.83	58.39	+7.44
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		7.20	13.71	−5.81
Dwarka		3.81	12.75	−8.94
Veraval		15.42	17.90	−2.84
Rajkot		23.81	25.25	−1.44
Bhavnagar Para		16.74	20.07	−3.33
Gujrat—				
Surat		43.81	39.91	+3.90
Ahmedabad		24.27	27.86	−3.59
Deesa		29.90	23.66	+6.24
Central India West—				
Neemuch		35.11	27.53	+7.53
Indore		37.00	31.10	+5.90
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore		56.93	51.04	+5.89
Saugor		38.91	41.94	−3.03
Hoshangabad		40.76	45.91	−5.15
Khandwa		38.25	27.55	+1017
Akola		34.09	28.47	+5.62
Amraoti		27.82	29.82	−2.00
Nagpur		36.21	44.48	−8.27
Chanda				
Raipur		34.23	46.30	−1207
Konkan—				
Bombay		51.81	68.80	−1699
Ratnagiri		99.12	96.99	+2.13
Mormugao		87.87	89.13	−1.26
Karwar		115.21	113.50	+1.71
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon		22.36	20.03	+2.33
Ahmednagar		20.20	19.23	+0.97
Poona		23.49	23.67	−0.18
Sholapur		24.44	24.77	−0.33
Bijapur		12.98	16.87	−3.89
Belgaum		45.78	42.89	+2.89
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad		21.30	24.59	−3.26
Nizamabad (Indur)		30.84	36.54	−5.70
Hyderabad		27.38	27.08	+0.30
Malabar—				
Mangalore		134.34	113.12	+2122
Calicut		137.23	96.34	+4089
Cochin	0.56	133.35	83.83	+4952
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.51	47.79	31.37	+1642
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	0.31	29.63	30.19	−4.16
Bellary		16.96	14.40	+2.56
Cuddapah		18.43	22.96	−4.32
Madras		22.28	23.82	−1.54
Bangalore		22.26	24.53	−2.27
Coimbatore	1.82	26.48	10.84	+1564
Trichinopoly		13.65	17.41	−3.76
Negapatam	0.45	10.12	17.41	−7.29

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

REPORT OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO

Sept. 18.

COTTON.

Under the persistent weight of Southern hedge selling, and successive waves of speculative offerings, our market during the past week has been forced to new low levels, December and January contracts selling below 21¼c on Tuesday, followed by a recovery to-day of some 75 points, largely as a rectification of an overhold condition.

The preponderance of local sentiment continues largely committed to lower values, basing its argument chiefly on the belief of a crop of well over 13,000,000 bales with prospects for a substantial increase in the aggregate yield of fo[illegible] increase in emphasizes the general foreign growths. It ditions, and the [illegible]y poor textile condemand for goo[illegible] particularly apathetic may be furth[illegible]s in this country, which the drastic[illegible]er protracted on account of materi[illegible]e decline in prices of the raw rain[illegible]al and the belief that the recent [illegible]s over the belt are, on the whole, more beneficial than otherwise in helping the green plants to mature and thus encouraging the hope for a substantial increase in the outturn in the form of a top crop.

Against this array of bearish arguments, it is on the other hand contended, that the last Bureau indication of 12,787,000 bales may, as has been the case in previous years—particularly last season—prove in excess of the final outturn and that the rains of the past week are more likely to have been harmful in lowering the grade of cotton open in the fields, halting picking operations, and thus retarding the movement to market. That although not sufficient in volume to stem the decline, trade demand on each successive break has been in the aggregate of impressive volume, with a substantial proportion coming from foreign mills, and that with encouraging prospects of a material increase in European purchasing power arising out of the settlement of the Reparations question and of Eastern markets due to the recent rise in silver, each successive decline will continue to attract good buying.

While it is difficult to draw any definite conclusions from these conflicting influences, we ourselves incline to the view that while further declines are not at all unlikely under the weight of offerings from the South, the price of cotton is approaching a level which suggests itself as a reasonable basis for purchases whenever weak markets should develop.

COFFEE.

Fluctuations have been rather erratic the past week on continued manipulation by Brazilian speculators. Uncertainty continues as to whether the Moratorium will be renewed upon its expiration in about a week and as to its effect upon values. To us, present prices appear high and we would advise great caution on the buying side, preferring sales on advances as likely to result profitably.

SUGAR.

The market continues to differentiate between the old and new crop, opinions varying as to whether or not there will be a surplus at the end of the year. As to the new crop, in view of the much larger production for the coming year, particularly of European Beets, we would rather favour sales of the new crop positions on advances.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

In the face of the weakness in Corn, Wheat has acted very well recently and we continue to prefer purchases in weak markets for moderate profits. Corn acts rather overbought and until killing frost takes place, the market looks like a sale on rallies, while we would prefer purchases of Oats and Rye on setbacks.

COLOUR MARKET.

October 24.

The market is practically quiet. Forward Mauvine transactions are booked in small quantities in Anthrafines and Improved Directs. Prices are almost steady. Miscellaneous section has no changes to report.

Quotations are:—

Alizarine 20 per cent. paste Lumper Rs. 72.
Alizarine 20 per cent. paste Cow Rs. 72.
Alizarine 20 per cent. paste I. P. Rs. 70.
Congo red Rs. 1/6.
Nigrosine Xas Rs. 1/6.
Methyl Violet Rs. 2/10.
Victoria Blue Rs. 3.
Sulphuric Black Rs. 0/15/6.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2.
Perpurine Deria Rs. 3.
Methacrie Green Rs. 2/12.
Magenta Xas Rs. 3/8.
Hemeine Xas Rs. 1/3
Indanthrene Blue Rs. 3/4.
Soluble Blue Rs. 7.
Fast red Rs. 5.

CHEMICALS.

October 24.

The market witnessed some animation this week, partly due to the Diwali holidays and partly due to some scarcity of stocks, sodium sulphide. Magnesium chloride and Farina have met with large demand and owing to scarcity of available stocks the rates have been largely perturbed. Stockists have advanced the prices rapidly. zinc chloride too is largely in demand. Dyeing chemicals such as Bichromate Potash and Soda. Caustic-soda etc. are quiet. Potash chlorate and Strontium are having good demand owing to Diwali. Bleaching Powder has been now ruling steady.

Quotations are:—

Epsom salt Rs. 4/8.
Acetate lead-white Rs. 36.
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0/3/2.
Caustic soda Rs. 22.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 7/8.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 14/8.
Acetic acid Rs. 0/7/6.
Aniline salt Rs. 0/10.
Bichromate potash Rs. 41.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 0/12/6.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20.
Farina Rs. 18.
Bichromate soda Rs. 30.
Oxalic acid Rs. 26.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

Market had easier tendency. The chief cause of decline has been the sales by China on account of the falling of market which tended to, keep out buyers and to frighten bulls both here and in India. At the lowest level China seems more inclined to buy than to sell. Mocatt's do not look for much decline. Owing to sales such buying is considered to cover sales. Premium for cash transactions widened 1/8th. For the past three days.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 615.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 675.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 665.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 116.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 164.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 297.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.49 1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 86.12.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.40.
London—Brussels Frcs 93.70.
London—Rome Liras 103.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Quiet market

LONDON, Oct 24.

Tale Transfers 1/6 1/32
Bar Bold steady £4.12.2
Bar Silver Spot 35 7/16

London, Oct. 25.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/32 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 35 1/16 unsettled.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	615
American Dollars	297
Hongkong Dollars	164
Shanghai	234
Japan	114 3/4
Singapore	157 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Oct. 24.

Rentes 3 per cent 50
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying —Steady
Interests day to day loans 2 1/2
Interests 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discounts, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.
Weekly Bullion shipment £612999

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.88
Christiana	31.53
Amsterdam	11.44
Switzerland	23.35.
Belgium (Yesterday's)	93.80
Athens (Yesterday's)	260.00
Prague	150.87

London, Oct. 24.

Exchange on London in Paris 86.10.
Exchange on London in Germany 18,90,000.
Exchange on London in Italy 103.70
New York, Oct. 24.
Demand Bills 4/48.75

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 24.

Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bill 3 M/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 23.

STOCKS ETC.

London, Oct. 24.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 1/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/8 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £ 102 3/4 Plus /16
Conversion Loan £787/16 1/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102.— changed.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £110 1/2 Plus 1/2.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57.1/4—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. nominal unchanged.
Loan) 65 1/4 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 56 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/13/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/12.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 23/2/6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 23/2/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 23/3/6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 78/3.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 78/6.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 78/11.

London, Oct. 24.

Bar gold ready, s. 92/2.
Silver ready, d. 35/7.
Silver forward, d. 35/5.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—China bought, America sold. Buyers satisfied.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.—
Three months 3 7/8 per cent.
Six months 4 5/16 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 2 per cent. nominal.
One month 2 per cent. nominal.
Three months 3⅛ per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money market—Easy.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

GOLD.

Bombay, October, 25.

Ready:—23—2—6

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak 23-3	23-2-6		23-2 6
Magsar 23-4-0	23-3-6		23 3-6
Teji Mandi:—			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct. 25.

A further drop of 20 to 22 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on scattered selling. Liverpool has been reported 12 to 13 points lower. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugara New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 24th instant as under:—

"Average estimate of crop by 77 members of this Exchange is 12,576,000 bales. Disposition seems to favour purchase should weakness develop after Bureau report."

As regards the American markets, the weather there is unusually favourable and if the Bureau Report to-morrow by any chance turns out unexpectedly bullish we think it would pay to sell them, as we still adhere to our opinion that lower prices are probable as the season starts.

The local market shows little or no strength with prices at the moment moving within comparatively narrow limits.

With New York reporting some drop, the Marwari Bazaar opened this morning thus F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 459½. At the outset the market began to advance on jobbers buying to Rs. 461 but the price immediately eased to Rs. 456½ on offices and general selling. Since then, prices began to recover again to Rs. 459½ on a Japanese House and renewed jobbers buying, and fluctuating between Rs. 457 and Rs. 459 the rate at 4-30 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 459. At the Cotton Depot, Sewri, the market opened at Rs. 456½ and remained Rs. 459 at 6-30 p.m. on buying by Marwari jobbers.

Fine M. G. Oomra for Dect./January after having opened to-day at Rs. 436 advanced gradually to Rs. 438½ on offices buying. At this level general selling caused the rate to decline to Rs. 434 and after meagre fluctuations the rate at 4-30 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 435; whilst Oomra for March 1925 delivery opened at Rs. 428½ and steadily began to rise to Rs. 431 in sympathy with the advance in Decr./Jan. contract. The rate since gave way on general selling to Rs. 427 and finally closed at Rs. 428 at 4-30 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal for Decr./January was in the beginning quoted at Rs. 390 and after declining to Rs. 386 the ruling rate at 4-30 p.m. was Rs. 387.

The spot market yesterday was inactive with a very limited offtake.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. at 6-30 P.M.

Bombay October 25.

Fully Good Broach April/May	459
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	389
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	437
" March	430

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 "
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Universal Standard 13.45. Limited request.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 25.45
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at Closing time.):—

October.	23.00
January	22.75
March	23.05
New York Noon Call.—	
October	22.75
January	22.78
March.	23.07
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
October	22.60
January	23.02

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

FUTURES DELIVERY PRICES:

October	13.16	—.3
November	13.03	—.7
December	13.04	—.4
January	13.11	—.1
March	13.15	—.3
May	13.14	—.5
Egyptians:—		
November	21.55 plus	.35
January	20.00 "	.17

Liverpool Oct. 25.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	13.03	—.4
November	12.93	—.7
December	12.91	—.6
January	12.94	—.6
February	12.95	—.5
March	12.99	—.6
May	13.00	—.6

Kartak 0—5—0
Magsar 0—9—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay Oct, 25.

Ready:—77—14 -0.

Vaida. Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak 77-13-0	77-12-0		77-12-0
Magsar 78-2-0	78-1-0		78-1-0

Teji Mandi.
Kartak 1—1—0
Magsar 1—12—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs 66/6.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/4.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/2.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/10.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent. due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. Rs. 103/4.
6½ Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 72/8.

SHARES.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

London, Oct. 24.

Hongkong Bank	£136
Chartered Bank	£20 1/8
National Bank	£44 1/8
P. & O. Bank	£10 3/4
Eastern Bank	£5 3/4

July	12.88 —.5
October	12.20 —.8
Egyptians:	
November	21.95 plus .10
January	20.30 " .15
March	19.55 " .20

CLOSING PRICES

LIVERPOOL Oct. 24.

October	13.07 —.12
November	1300—.10
December	12.97 —11
January	13.00 —.12
February	13.00 —.12
March	13.05 —.13
April	13.05 —.13
May	13.06 —.13
June	12.99—.13
July	12.92 —.13
August	12.73 —.13
September	12.52 —.9
October	12.28 —.13

Tone:—Barely steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

October	23.02 Plus .12
November	21.85 " .65
December	20.75 " .32
January	20.15 " .22
February	19.70 " .27
March	19.35 " .12
April	19.10 " .5
May	18.90 —.5
June	1870 —.5
July	18.50 —.5
August.	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

M.G. Bengal, 'Good'	11.65
M.G. Bengal 'Fully Good'	12.05
M.G. Bengal 'Fine'	12.45
No. 1 Oomra. 'Good'	11.70
No. 1 Oomra. 'Fully Good'	12.20
No. 1 Oomra 'Fine'	12.70
M.G. Broach, 'Good'	11.95
M.G. Broach, 'Fully Good'	12.35
M.G. Broach, 'Fine'	12.75
M.G. Broach	
M.G. Scinde, 'Fine'	12.35
M.G. Scinde, 'Fully Good'	11.95
M.G. Scinde, 'Good'	11.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Total Actual Export 3000 Bales.
Total Forwarded 67000 Bales.
Total Imports 112000 Bales.
Total Stock 399000 Bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 28 230 Bales.

CLOSING PRICES

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

utures at New York.

October	
January	22.70 —.22
March	23.00 —.22
May	23.20 —.20

Cotton Delivery M. U. G. O. C, Liverpool

October	13.07 —.12
January	13.00 —.12
March	13.05 —.13
May	13.06 —.13

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

October	12.96 —.13
January	12.87 —.13
March	12.91 —.14
May	12.92 —.14

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Oct. 25.

Futures at New York:—

January	22.25 —.45
March	22.55 —.45
May	22.75 —.45

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

Cotton.—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 48,000
Day's Exports to Continent 27,000
Features at New York
October not quoted

January	22.70 —.22
March	23.00 —.22
May	23.20 —.20
Spot Cotton at New York	23.35 —.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.50 —.25

Tone of Spot Cotton.—
Features at New Orleans J

January	22.51 —.24
March	22.72 —.31

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 20 7/8
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 70 3/4

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 348000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 43,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 50000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 31000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 1057000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 105,000 Bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET

Market was firm but quiet with a small 'oth turn-over.
Yarns.—Stiff.
Water Twist 2
Punters Cloth 46/9.

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 24.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Cargo 61/9
Rozario Satna Fe—63½ lbs. Cargo 62/9.
Tone:—Weak and lower with more offering.
Australian Jan./Feb. Sellers 63/6
Choice White Karachi Dec./Jan. quoted 62/3.
Soft Red Karachi O./N. Value 61/3.
Tone.—Dull and easier with freer offers.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October 25.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	8 4 0

BOOK YOUR ORDER FOR DEVA
WITH
T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LT

Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	81 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	79 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75 0 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0
Groundnuts	77 0 0
Mowraseed	10 0 0
Barley	0 0 0
Castorseed	0 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 2 6
Linseed, May	13 15 6
Groundnuts D-J	72 0 0
Gujarat Castor Seed Visakh	69 7 0
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec.-Jan.	16 8 0
Cotton Seed Dec.-Jan.	6 0 6
Cotton Seed F-M.	5 14 6

Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	16 0 0
Teelseed, Black	15 8 0
Poppyseed, White	14 10 0
Groundnuts	
Mowraseed	6 0
Barley	6 12 0
Castorseed	17 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	6 3 0

METALS

London, Oct. 24.

English Best Selected Copper £66 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 3/16
Copper Braziers £83
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 1/2 nominal
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/4
Tin Block £257 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, October 25.

	Per md.	Rs	a. p.
Brass English	3/4	64	0 0
Do	1	60	8 0
Do	1 1/4	60	8 0
Do	1 1/2	60	8 0
Do	1 3/4	60	8 0
Do	2	60	8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, October 25.

	Per md.	Rs.	a. p
Copper, English	3/4	64	4 0
Copper	1	64	4 0
Copper	1 1-4	64	4 0
Copper, American	1 1-2	66	8 0
Copper	1 3-4	66	8 0
Copper	2	66	8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0 0
Panchheka Joint		29	6 0
Copper, English Bars		61	0 0
Brass Bars		41	8 0
Pat Klai		67	0 0
Lead, Country		29	0 9
German Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		58	8 0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	8 0
Eng. Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	4 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		66	8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 25.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 15 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 1 6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 14 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 14 9
David	No. 10 1/2	0 14 3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 14 0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 14 3
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 14 3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 12 6
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 12 3
Japan	No. 40—1	1 8 0
"	No. 42—2	1 11 0
"	No. 20	1 2 0
"	No. 32	1 5 4

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 24.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Nov./Decr. 17/2.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot Nov. 17 3/8
Tone:—Steady but inactive.

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 24.

Karachi O./N. Sellers 45.

LINSEED.

London, Oct

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags nominal £24 1/2

Tone:—Quiet at previous quotati

Raw Linseed Months O./D. near lue and buyers 44.

Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Ja Paid 44.

London, Oc

Business was done to-day in Linsee buy for Oct./Nov shipment to Hull at and in Linseed La Plata Argent Oct./Nov. shipment to Hull at £21 Wheat, Parcels, Choice White arrived at 62/6.

London, Oc

Linseed La Plata Argentine was but improved later. £21 7/8 buyers Oct./Nov. Shipment and £21 1/8 p sellers for Feb./March Shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay closed quiet a 5/8 quoted for Oct./Nov.

Castorseed Bombay was inactive b held rather higher. Closed at £ 30 lers for Oct./Nov. Shipment

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold £ sellers for Oct./Nov.

Toria £ 25 sellers for Oct./Nov.

Brown Cawnpore £ 23 1/2 nomin Oct./Nov.

Business was done to-day in L La Plata Argentine for Jan./Feb. ment to Hull at £21 3.9 and for Feb. at £21 1/8.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct.

Fine White Java C and F. Ca N./D. nominal 22/4½

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Nov./Decr. nominal 22/4 1/2

Jan./Mar. nominal 22/8.

Jan./Feb. sellers 19/10 1/2

Fine White Java C & F Bombay:— Jan./Mar. Dcul. 22/8

Fine White Java C & F Karachi: Jan./Mar. nominal 22/8.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct.

Ready prices are unaffected with li purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance cluding local requirements amounts to bags, showing a moderate record of off-

Our Forward Market is a bit steadier yesterday evidencing a rise of a Pen two in Java Forward Positions, 2 to 3 Continental Beet and B. E. Beet Prices ruling last evening.

The following are the closing quot ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/14 per cwt.
Shipment September Sh. 22 per cwt.
Shipment October/December Sh. 21/1 cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment January/February/March S per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. per cwt. F.B.H.

B. E. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. per cwt. F.B.H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs 19/1 per cwt.
Shipment October/November/Decer Sh. 20/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

MILL STORES.

October

The whole week passed without any li inquiry from the Mills. Prices kept feat less and in several cases, a distinct tend to decline was in evidence. Cotton He are quoted at Rs. 1/9 while Home prices somewhere near 21½d. per 800 eyes c/f Bom Steel Reeds are now easy at 36.

Bobbins are quiet, Slubbings and Rov kept in demand but prices have seen no portant changes. Ring Enamelled Bob kept dull at Rs. 9 per gross. Conical p were rather scarce.

Bandings and Ropes have had no fur interest worth noticing.

Quotations are:—

Healds 15/40s Rs. 1/9.
Reeds Rs. 0/3.
Scroll Bandings Oldham Rs. 1/6/6.
Tubular Bandings Oldham Rs. 2/6.
Fillets Emery Rs. 0/3.
Sizing flannel-twill-62 K Rs. 3.
Slubbing tubes Wilson Rs. 52.
Roving tubes Wilson Rs. 32/8.
Pirns Conical 5" Japan Rs. 7/4.
Pirns Universal Rs. 7.
Ring Rabbeth 5"-Enamel Wilson Rs. 18
Warper Bobbins English Rs. 70.
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3/3.

SPORTING NEWS.

GWALIOR RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GWALIOR, Oct. 25.

THE FORT HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in the third and fourth divisions.

Mr Basheer Ali's BLACK PETER, 6-11, McQuade 1
Mr T M Goculdas' CATCH UP, 9-6, Andas 2
Mr Vernon's SOME SCRIBE, 9-10, Harrison 3
Also ran:—Sarina 6-13.

Betting:—Evens Some Scribe, Catch Up, threes against Black Peter, eights Sarina.

Won by one length and a neck.

Time:—1 minute 42 seconds.

THE SHIVPURI HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for country-breds.

Mr A Hoyt's, DISCARDED, 8-3, M Hoyt ... 1
Maharaja of Dhar's DEVOTION, 9-4, McQuade 2
Mr Basheer Ali's MONSOON JACK, 8-9, C Hoyt 3
Also ran:—Mystery 10-2, Apple Blossom 8-0, Corundum 6-7 (cd 7-0).

Betting:—Five to four against Discarded, threes Mystery, fours Devotion, Apple Blossom, sixes Monsoon Jack, tens Corundum.

Won by ¾ length and half length.

Time:—1 minute 17 seconds.

THE CHAMBAL HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in the third division.

Mr Mottabhoy's ALL CLEAR, 9-7, Purtoosingh 1
Messrs Wahab and Andrade's LAHORE, 7-13, A T Harrison 2
Mr T M Goculdas' LUTCHMAN, 8-13, Andas 3
Also ran:—Summit 9-0, Zaid 8-9, Khoopchand 8-0, Good Night 7-4 (cd 7-5).

Betting:—6 to 4 against Lutchman, twos Summit, fives All Clear, Lahore, sevens Zaid, Khoopchand, tens Corundum.

Won by ½ lengths and a neck.

Time:—1 minute 23 3/5 seconds.

THE BAMORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in the third and fourth divisions.

Messrs Mottabhoy and Rajmahomed Vazir's OLD CHRIS, 8-0, Purtoosingh 1
Mr Hoyt's COUNTRY LAD, 10-0, M Hoyt 2
Mr Dara Cowasjee's ZEA, 8-12, Harrison ... 3

Betting:—Five to four against Old Chris, twos against Country Lad, threes Zea.

Won by ¾ length and ¾ length.

Time:—1 minute 14 seconds.

THE MALWA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in the third division.

Mr Kashiebaran's GREY ROSETTE, 9-7, J E Harrison 1
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's LUCKNOW, 9-1, Purtoosingh 2
Mr Hughes' SHEMAL, 9-1, Bowley 3
Akka Saheb Maharaja's SHARIFF-UL-MULK, 7-11, Harrison 4
Also ran:—Knight Bachelor 9-7, Equity 9-2, Lotus 7-11, Honey 7-6, Raphael 6-12.

Betting:—Evens Grey Rosette, threes against Knight Bachelor, fours Shemal, Equity, sixes or tens the rest.

Won by ¾ length, a neck, and half length.

Time:—1 minute 7 3/5 seconds.

THE MUTI MAHAL HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in the second division that have not won, and all Arabs in the third division.

Mr Wahab's SULTAN, 7-13, A F Harrison 1
Mr Eve's NIMROD, 9-8, C Hoyt 2
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's HORIZON, 7-1, Purtoosingh 3
Mr Eve's SUM TOTAL, 9-8, Bowley 4
Also ran:—Peninsula 9-11, Chauchoon 8-9, Quantity 8-6.

Betting:—Six to four against Sum Total, threes against Peninsula, fours Sultan, Nimrod, sixes and tens the others.

Won by ¾ length and half length.

Time:—1 minute 21 seconds.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

BYCULLA Y. M. C. A. WIN.

Two matches one in each division were played on the Cooperage on Saturday evening. In the earlier match, a second division fixture, the Byculla Y. M. C. A. defeated the Government Telegraph Recreation Club by 3 goals to nil. The Byculla youngmen were the better side on the days play and their attack was more concerted than that of the Telegraphists. Wasker scored the first goal and Barday the second and the Y. M. C. A. led by two goals at half time. The Telegraphist saw more of the game in the latter half but much of their chances were spoilt by the selfish play of D'Cunha but for which the Telegraphists might have reduced the lead.

Wasker was again responsible for another goal which came after ten minutes' play in the second half. Neither side was able to any scoring in the remaining period.

The teams were:—

Y. M. C. A.:—Ambosta; Sampson and J. Joseph; Oosmankhan, M. Josephs and Kirby; D'Cabe, Furtado, Barday, Wasker and Isaac.

Government Telegraph:—Viegra; Peel and Pullinowsky; S. D'Souza, Woods and Murray; Roche, Page, Austin, D'Cunha and M. D'Souza.

Referees:—Messrs A. Fernandes and Callaghan.

G. I. P. PAREL (6) BEAT R. A. (1).

The railwaymen from Parel had no difficulty in disposing of the Royal Artillery by 6 goals to one. It was a one-sided affair and the military forwards were far too erratic to be of any danger to their side. G. I. P. scored five goals in the first half. James opened the scoring and Carter shot four goals in quick succession. Both teams scored a goal in the second half. Willis for the Y. M. C. A. and Thorne for the Gunners.

The teams were:—

G. I. P. Parel:—Coveney; Hankins and O'Brien; Callaghan, Lewis and Phipps; James, Finnigan, Carter, Willis and D'Monte.

R. A.:—Bunyan; Lt. Babbage, and Richardson; Day, Flynn, and Kelly; Penna, Thomas, Thorne, Davies and Holbrook.

Referees:—Messrs. Lynch Blosse and Bhattacharjee.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

The second teams of the Hindu Gymkhana and the B. B. and C. I. Railway met on the former's ground on Saturday and a draw was the result. The railwaymen scored 156 including a 56 who remained unbeaten. The Hindus put 79 for six wickets when stumps were drawn. Roderick of the Railway bowled 5 wickets for a little over 6 runs apiece but Rana of the Gymkhana was more expensive getting 4 for 52.

The scores were:—

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

D K Telang 13; Roderick 15; Bhagwandas 5; Dhanjisha 5; Jamshedji 5; MacKintosh 9; Atmaram 2; Gafoorbeg 10; Khaikushroo (not out) 56; Waman 0; Temple (not out) 19; extras 17; total 156.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

M B Rao 10; Hate 5; Rana 24; G K Naik 6; Khanvazir 1; Kenney 0; M N Mehta (not out) 22; extras 17; total 79. Jai, Vakil, Jaywant and Narwekar did not bat.

IMPERIAL BANK BEAT C. H. SCHOOL.

The Cathedral High School lost by 69 runs against the Imperial Bank on the Oval. Going in to bat first the Bank team scored 105 for 5 wickets and the school could only make 36 the highest score being 8 from Hudson.

The scores were:—

IMPERIAL BANK.

F J Badshah 0; F A Sidwa 38; V V Vynarkar 10; B P Mistry 18; F Surty (not out) 16; V S Talpade 0; N D Cooper (not out) 7; S B Khaloha; D Y Vynarkar; K R Pandval and Jatker did not bat; extras 10; total 105.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Smith 6; Hudson 8; Spundy 0; Beddinson 9; Flight 7; Bince 0; Cornwall 3; Page 0; Dolson 4; Summer 1; Kattan 0; extras 2; total 36.

PAREL PARSIS Vs. "TIMES OF INDIA."

The newspaper team won by 45 runs against the Parsi team from Lower Parel, the scores being Parel Parsis 66 and "Times" 111.

The scores were:—

LOWER PAREL C. C.

C Dryer 2; R Mistry 2; R Driver 2; M Boatwala 1; M Barucha 22; T Mistry 7; K Driver 12; J Driver 0; J Choksay 2; Tedywalla 0; H Fitter 1; extras 15; total 66.

"TIMES OF INDIA."

A M Miranda 9; D Bidaye 29; J A Miranda 25; Weeks 3; R J Compositor 11; Khandikar 7; P D Souza 8; Kakoo (not out); Bhicaji 0; A F D'Souzaz 0; Lawrence 1; extras 6; total 111.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE PROBABLES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The following are the Cambridgeshire probables:—

Twelve Pointer (Carslake); Capavel (Frank Bullock); Peepho (Childs); Diophon (Victor Smyth); Moabite (Weston); Marvex (Gardner); Live Wire (G. Smith); Lighthouse (J. Leach); Helium Second (Aitonand); Dawson City (Elliott); Jarvie (Emirke); Little Marten (Walsh); Waygood (Pryor); Dumas (Richards); Mignaula (Donaghue); Dinkie (Alford); Ameshystine (Sirett); Pasha (McLachlan Jr.); Tranquillets (Doyle); Blanche Fleur II (Lynch); Invercauld (H. Leach); Mark Marten (Robertson); Helsby (Haynes); Grave Fairy (Howard); Fair Charlotte (Berry) and Boxhill, Bucks Yeoman, Fingerprint, Vionnet, Brimstone, Creolian for whom jockeys have not yet been nominated.—Reuter.

LATEST BETTING.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The following is the latest betting on the Cambridgeshire:—

Nine to one against Pasha, ten to one against Diophon, hundred to nine against Twelve Pointer, hundred to seven against Dawson City, hundred to six against Lighthouse, eighteen to one against Moabite, twenty to one against Jarvie, Dinkie and Live Wire, twenty-two to one against Bucks Yeoman, twenty-five to one against Invercauld, thirty-three to one against Daughter-in-law, all taken and offered.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

In an Association friendly football match, the Dulwich Hamlet were beaten by the Cambridge University by three goals to two.

RUGBY UNION MATCH.

In the Rugby Union, to-day, Cardiff beat St. Barton by 15 points to 0, and Coventry were beaten by Northampton by 10 points to 6.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

In a County Championship match at Norwich, Surrey beat Eastern Counties by forty-seven points to three.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

After a fortnight's tour in Malabar visiting most of the important places and the flood affected areas in Malabar His Excellency the Governor and Viscountess Goschen accompanied by personal staff returned to Madras on Saturday morning by a special train

Major C. A. Pogson lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday (the 25th inst.)

The Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lady Wilson and attended by Captains E. R. Sward and L. C. Winslow Aide-de-Camp dined with the Committee of the Club of Western India on Saturday (the 25th inst.)

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TRUTH, THE HIGHEST RELIGION.

SVISS MISSIONARY AND MAHATMAJI

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires from Delhi: Gandhi will be proceeding to Konat early next month. A Swiss missionary came to see Gandhiji. He expressed his great joy and remarked that Gandhiji's teachings were so much like Christ's. He asked Gandhiji whether he followed Christ, Krishna, Mahomed etcetra as the basic principles of all the religions were the same. Asked if he considered Christianity as the highest religion, Gandhiji "said truth is the highest religion. Here the missionary took leave.

Pt. Malavyaji is proceeding to Amritsar. He is busy with the Gurudwara Bill. Hakimji lost his brother-in-law, a capable physician. Mrs. Naidu and Asaf Ali are getting better. Gandhiji's son has arrived from Africa.

MAHATMA NEEDS REST.

MR. ANDREWS IN CHARGE OF "YOUNG INDIA".

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning from Ahmedabad. He is taking the editorial charge of "Young India" for some weeks further in order to relieve Mr. Gandhi of the strain. When interviewed concerning the latter he said that the doctors had impressed upon him that for some time to come excessive mental exertion would be even more serious in retarding complete recovery than any physical strain and that everything possible must be done to avoid it. Mr. Gandhi's journey had been fixed as soon as the Swaraj Party meeting in Delhi was over. Directly after Kohat he would return to Ahmedabad and take some much needed rest before returning to Punjab.

DR. TAGORE'S TOUR.

When asked concerning Dr. Rabindranath Tagore he stated that the poet reached Marseilles on October 11. His intention was to stay in France and Spain and possibly to visit Italy. On November 23rd he was to sail from Spain through Panama Canal for Callao port of Lima, the capital of Peru. He had been asked by the Peruvian Government to be present there on December 10 as representing Asia at the celebration of the centenary of the South American Independence. He would journey from Peru to other South American Republics and return to Europe about March or April in 1925. It was possible that he might stay in England on his return journey and visit Ireland also.

Mr. Andrews had agreed to speak at the Quadrennial Christian Students Convention at Madras on December 27th.

MISCHIEF-MONGERS BUSY AT CALCUTTA.

MAULANA AZAD'S TIMELY APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The latest development in the rumoured riot on Sunday is the unusual appearance of placards of vile defamement. A spurious Fatwa declares Mussalman Swarajist members as "kafir." Many such Fatwas are being forged. Rumours are sedulously spread and new causes for quarrel are being invented. Apprehending danger, Maulana Aoul Kalam Azad has issued an appeal, in the course of which he says: "I am perfectly convinced that there is no apprehension of a Hindu-Muslim riots in Calcutta, nor there exists any quarrel between the two communities. People should live in peace, and when they hear of any such rumour they must not listen to it. All should remember that such malicious rumours are circulated by interested persons, and in the end culminate in riots and bloodshed. It is the duty of every Hindu and Mussalman to contradict such rumours from the very beginning, so that it may not inflame the minds of the people, and lead to violence. When people in their simplicity and weakness allow themselves to be influenced by such rumours they become nervous, and unless these rumours are contradicted then and there they produce riot and end in chaos. Thus such rumours whether spoken in jest or circulated mischievously catch the imagination of the people if they remain uncontradicted for a long time recently. I therefore request the Hindus and Mussalmans of Burrabazar that they must not be influenced by these rumours nor should they get panicky over them. By the grace of God, peace and order must prevail in Calcutta. I assure the public that there is no apprehension of any trouble, and the two communities should live in peace and amity notwithstanding such baseless and groundless rumours."

Several metings were held in Calcutta for exhorting the Hindus and Mussalmans to live in peace and amity which was the aim of the Unity Conference.

LEADERS AT NAGPUR.

MAULANA AZAD ADDRESSING CO-RELIGIONISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, October 25.

In compliance with the request of the local Mahomedans Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad arrived here to-day from Calcutta. Pandit Motilal Nehru also arrived here this evening from Allahabad. Both are staying with Khan Nawab Niyazuddin.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad is addressing privately his co-religionists.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

RESOLUTION ON FORCED LABOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

At the Council meeting to-day Mr. Poonjabhai Thakersi's motion on Forced Labour was considered. The motion ran as follows: "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee with a non-official majority be appointed to inquire into the grievances of agriculturists and labourers in the Presidency regarding forced labour being exacted by touring officers and other Government servants and to suggest measures to the prevention of such practice."

The mover said that forced labour was very common in villages throughout the Presidency.

Mr. S. S. Dev (West Khandesh District) moved an amendment that the words "a committee with a non-official majority be appointed" be deleted. Mr. Dev suggested that it was no use appointing a committee to inquire into grievances of labourers and agriculturists, because those grievances were known to all of them in the House. He appealed to the House to create a feeling of political consciousness amongst the masses.

Dr. M. B. Velkar also supported the resolution. Forced labour, he said, was nothing short of "civilized slavery."

Mr. H. D. Saheba (Ahmedabad District) said that proper solution was for the villagers to take the law in their own hands.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahal District) also supported the resolution. He narrated the numerous grievances of the villagers.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, Commissioner, Central Division, opposed the resolution. He said that wherever any labour was exacted, the labourers were amply rewarded. He did not think any useful purpose will be served by appointing a committee.

Mr. H. L. Painter, Commissioner, South ern Division, also opposed the resolution.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, Commissioner, Northern Division, also opposed the resolution.

The Home Member said Government had appointed a committee to go into the grievances and make a report on the subject. The Committee had recommended that whenever canal labour was employed, it should be amply compensated. He believed that Government officers followed this practice.

Mr. S. S. Dev at this stage wanted to withdraw his amendment, but the House refused permission.

Speaking on the debate, the Finance Member said that the question had occupied the attention of the Government for some time and the first thing they did was to put an end to the impressment of carts. Those orders had again been repeated by Government only two years ago. Government, he said, would at all times put down tyranny and hardship whenever found.

The amendment of Mr. Dev was put to the vote as a substantive proposition and declared carried.

ANCIENT MOSQUES.

The House then considered Mauly Rafiuddin Ahmed's motion that "the Council recommends to Government that all ancient mosques and mausoleums in the Ahmednagar City and District which are being utilised by Government or by non-Mahomedan bodies by permission of Government for secular purposes be vacated and handed over to the Mahomedan community on condition that they are to be used for the religious purposes for which they were originally erected by their founders and donors."

On votes being taken, the resolution was passed unanimously.

The President then prorogued the Council.

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE RESOLUTION.

THE DIVISION LIST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct 24.

The following is the division list on the resolution on the Development Directorate.

FOR THE RESOLUTION.

Swarajists:—(1) D. B. Adwani, (Karachi), (2) L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona), (3) S. S. Dev, (Dhulia), (4) M. K. Dixit (Surat), (5) N. R. Gunjal, Poona), (6) Haji Abdulla Haroon, (Karachi), (7) M. R. Jayakar, (Bombay), (8) V. N. Jog, (Dharwar), (9) P. G. Joshi, (East Khandesh), (10) M. D. Karki, (Kanara Dt.), (11) Hussenbhay Laiji, (Bombay), (12) G. K. Mavalankar, (Ahmedabad), (13) Dr. M. M. Mehta, (Surat), (14) W. S. Mukadam, (Panchmahals), (15) H. H. Nariewala, (Broach), (16) K. F. Nariman, (Bombay), (17) A. E. Patel, (Broach), (18) D. N. Patel, (Borsad), (19) H. M. Rahimtoola, (Bombay), (20) H. D. Saheba, (Ahmedabad), (21) C. M. Saptarishi, (Ahmednagar), (22) R. G. Sanan, (Satara City), (23) J. C. Swaminarayan, (Ahmedabad), (24) Punjabai Thackersi, (Bombay), (25) Dr. Velkar, (Bombay).

Independents:—(26) Khan Bahadur, D. B. Cooper, (Satara), (27) Rao Saheb, D. F. Desai, (Nadiad), (28) B. G. Pahalajani, (Sukkar Sindh), (29) G. B. Pradhan, (Thana), (30) H. B. Shivdasani, (Surat)

Non-Brahmins:—(31) N. A. Abdulparker, (Sholapur), (32) S. N. Angadi, (Belgaum) (33) B. K. Dalvi, (Belgaum) (34) V. R. Kothari, (Sholapur), (35) D. R. Patel, (Bhusaval), (36), M. B. Powar, (Kolaba), (37) A. N. Surve, (Bombay).

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION.

Officials:—(1) Ge Chatfield, (2) Hon. Delhavi, (3) K. S. Framji, (4) J. Ghosal, (5 Hon Hidayatullah, (6) R. E. Gibson, (7) V. M. Griffiths, (8) G. W. Hatch, (9) Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward, (10) Sir Lawless Hepper, (11) Hon. B. V. Jadhav, (12) Hon. Cowasji Jehangir, (13) Hon. Lawrence, (14) Hon. C. V. Mehta, (15) A. Montgomerie, (16) F. G. Pratt, (17) G. A. Thomas, (18) N. J. Wadia, (19) G. Wiles.

Nominated unofficials:—(20) S. K Bole, (Bombay), (21) J. P. Bunter, (Poona), (22) Dr. Fernandes, (Bombay), (23) J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, (24) E. E. Woods, (Bombay).

European Election:—(25) V. A. Grantham, (Bombay) (26) A. C. Owen, (Nasik).

Non-Brahmins:—(27) S. T. Kambli, (Bombay), (32) Khan Bahadur Bedrekar, (29) R. D. Shinde, (Nasik)

Other Members:—(30) Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Poona), (38) Joseph Baptista, Bombay), (32) Khan Bahadur Bedrekar, (Bijapur), (33) Noormohamed, (Hyderabad Sindh), (34) Thakor of Kerawada.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGED WITH RASH DRIVING.

Sub-Inspector Karnick put up Thomas George Grigg, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

The facts of the case, as alleged, were that on Saturday at 1 a.m. the accused was driving his motor car along Esplanade Road from the King's Statue towards the Flora Fountain. When the accused neared the shop of Messrs. Markes & Co. he was alleged to have knocked down one A. Wright, Chief Engineer of s.s. "Patrick" now lying at Alexandra Dock. People on the road shouted to the accused to stop but it was alleged that he did not pay any heed to the shouts whereupon Superintendent Jones who was returning from the Boxing Show began to chase the accused. The accused was further alleged to have turned his car into Churchgate Street to evade arrest but finally Superintendent Jones succeeded in arresting the accused.

The case stands adjourned to 14th November.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Kashinath Vishwanath was put up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft at the instance of Sub-Inspector Kadirsha.

The facts of the case were that on Saturday morning Jankibai, a maid servant in the employ of Hiralal Chunilal, went to purchase vegetables at Tankurdwar. She was carrying her master's child on her arms at the time while she was engaged in making purchase, the accused came from behind and removed gold bangles from the person of the child. When the servant's attention was drawn to it she caught hold of the accused who threw the bangles on the pavement.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he never committed the offence. On the contrary, it was he who drew the attention of the complainant that the bangles were removed.

His Worship on evidence disbelieved the story of the accused and in view of the accused's two previous convictions sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

CHARGED WITH PICKING POCKET.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector hauled up Syed Mahomed and Bachoo Razak on a charge of pickpocketing.

The prosecution story was that the complainant Baltazar DeSouza was boarding a tram car near Bori Bunder on Friday at about 2-15 p.m. While he was doing so, he felt a jerk and turned round to see what was the matter. In the meantime, the accused No. 1 was alleged to have removed notes from the complainant's pocket to the value of Rs. 40. The accused No. 1 was further alleged to have passed the notes to his accomplice accused No. 2 who got down from the car and tried to bolt away. The complainant, however, succeeded in arresting him and handed him over to the police.

Accused No. 1 denied that he was ever with the accused No. 2 on the day in question. According to the version of accused No. 2 the notes were not found with him but that the notes were found on the tram car.

The case was adjourned.

HINDU MUSLIM UNITY

PARSIS' SYMPATHY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, October 25.

The Council of the Parsi Central Association has forwarded the following resolution to Mr. M. K. Gandhi on Hindu-Muslim Unity:—

That the Council of the Parsi Central Association begs to express its appreciation of the efforts made by you and other leading Indians to bring about unity between the two great communities of India. The Council is in sympathy with this movement, and trusts that Hindu-Muslim unity, so essential for the economic, social and political uplift of India, will soon be an established fact.

"FORWARD'S" BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

MESSAGES OF GOODWILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct 26.

The "Forward" has published forty pages in connection with its birthday anniversary. It contains messages of goodwill from Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Pal, Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi and others.

REPRESSION IN GONDAL.

TWO MORE SENTENCED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JETPUR, Oct 25.

Messrs. Haji Aziz, Panachand and Ahamed Belim abstained from partaking in the proceedings and gave frank statements explaining the grievances, their cause and cures. The city Fojdar state before the Dhoraji Court that the rea notes taken by the police during the lectures in meetings were destroyed by us and produced copies instead of real notes which Haji Aziz and others completely disbelieved. After the judgment of twelve months simple imprisonment was heard, they were taken from Court to local jail on foot bound with strong ropes and handcuffed. They have not yet been sent to Central Jail Gondal. Yet the officers in-charge forced them to wear jail clothes and they are reported to be badly treated.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Kalichandas: Hindu holiday, Banks closed.

TUESDAY, October 28.

Diwali: Hindu holiday, Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, October 29.

Hindu New Year: Samvat 1981, Bank holiday.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 27 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h.37m. Sunset 6h.9m.
Oct. 28 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 37m, Sunset 6h 9m.
Oct. 29 (Wed) Sunset 6h 37m, Sunset 6h 8m.
Oct. 30 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h. 7m.
Oct. 31 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 38m. Sunset 6h. 7m.
Nov. 1 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 38m, Sunset 6h. 6m.
Nov 2 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 38m. Sunset 6h 6m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

WARDEN—Warden Behramji Hirjibhoy, Vakil, High Court, died on Sunday noon. Funeral ceremony, to-day (Monday) morning at 8 a.m. (B. T.), 24, Homji Street, Fort. R268

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Crawford Market Post and Telegraph Office will be removed on the 1st November 1924 from the Sharam Building to Mahboob Manzil, 6n Palton Road, belonging to Mr. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Suleman.

DIWALI AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

We have received from M. Vadilal and Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad, a sample set of Diwali and New Year Greeting Cards printed at their Phoenix Printing Works.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The third quarterly general meeting of the Chamber will be held on Tuesday (the 4th November 1924) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of the Chamber to receive the report of the Committee for the third quarter.

B. P. RADIO CLUB.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club announces that the broadcasting station will be closed down for the Divali holidays. The next programme will be on Thursday 30th October at 6-45 p.m. when Dance Music will be broadcasted and arrangements will be made at the Club for dancing during the programme.

MAHILA MANDAL, PAREL.

During the Diwali holidays volunteers will go round to collect donations for the Mahila Mandal, Parel (Women's Branch of the Social Service League), Bombay, which is carrying on educational and other activities for the advancement of women in Parel. Ladies and gentlemen are requested to respond to the appeal for help and liberally contribute to the Mandal's Fund.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT C. C.

The Secretary of the B. S. D. C. C. writes:—"The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has resolved to offer for sale its Khadi Stock lying in the office of the Bandra Village Congress Committee at 25 per cent. discount. The public are requested to make their purchases in Deval from the Bandra Khadi Bhandar (Khar Road)."

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Mr. Jhabvala of the Central Labour Board Employment Bureau writes to say that he has just now had a further request for the following classes of workers and that they must apply to him immediately:

1. Light unskilled labour
2. Heavy unskilled labour
3. Fitters (Mechanics)
4. Sweepers
5. Electricians.
6. Carpenters
7. Tinsmiths
8. Muccadams.

The applicants must see him themselves personally with their applications and the least salary expected.

Mr. Jhabvala states that some of the departments are helping him to secure jobs for which his best thanks are due to them all. Address:—Shete Building, beside Dansothar Hall, Elphinstone Road, Parel. Time: 5 to 8 night.

SIR HARRY LAUDER.

NEXT SATURDAY AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Sir Harry Lauder who opens his Bombay season at the Excelsior Theatre next Saturday night, never neglected scenic effects as means of helping the creation of atmosphere. This time he stages his songs in several attractive settings, including banks and braes dotted in purple heather, lochs grew with arching mists, and the homely interiors of cottars dwellings. In these pictures the old world scenes, Harry Lauder makes the characters he introduces live. One of the great comedian's new sketches "Doughie the Baker" (being extracts from "The book of Lamentations of a Pastry-cook") is going to delight Bombay audiences. This is a delightful study in the true Lauder manner, with the little touches of pathos with which he knows so well how to season his humour. A new sea chanty is listed in his repertoire a typical naval Jack Tar—also a ludicrous impersonation of a Highland Dragoon.

As the season is limited to thirteen nights and there being no possibility of a return, those who are desirous of hearing this world-famed entertainer at the height of his success, should book their seats without delay as the plans are rapidly filling.

Box plans for the season are now open at Messrs. S. Rose and Co. Ltd.

AN APPEAL FROM CHILDREN.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

There can be no greater work for humanity than that of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India which stands as a bulwark between the helpless child and the reckless suffering that cripples both body and soul.

Since its formation in 1917 the Society has dealt with 1152 cases of helpless children of whom 325 were restored to parents or guardians traced in different parts of the country and the rest were maintained in the Society's homes or transferred to suitable homes or orphanages.

In the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Homes at Maranga there are at present 118 boys and 32 girls. Owing to rise in prices there has been a large increase in the cost of maintenance. It is to meet these expenses and to increase the usefulness of the work of child rescue that the Society appeals for Diwali Gifts either in the shape of food, clothing or money.

It is requested that donations may be sent to Khan Saheb Katrak, Honorary Treasurer, Municipal Auditors' Office and gifts of articles to the Superintendent of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Homes, King's Circle, Matunga.

RUGBY

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Thief-resisting,
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2 Sizes — high wide deep
(1) 78" × 39" × 22" outside
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FITTED WITH 5 ADJUSTABLE SHELVES.

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FITTED WITH 4 ADJUSTABLE SHELVES.

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ALSO SUPPLIERS OF Industrial Machinery such as Soap, Oil & Match Factory Equipments, Lathes, Drilling Machines, Oil Engines, Plummer Blocks, Shaftings, Pulleys, Beltings, Electrical goods, Lighting Sets, Motors, Dynamos, Heavy Chemicals and Dyes, High Grade Abrasive wheels known as CARBORUNDUM and ELECTRITE Engineers Tools, High Pressure Oil Lamps.

All those who are interested in any of the abovementioned articles are requested to send detail particulars of their requirements stating quantity, size and proper information so that full information and rockbottom prices can be communicated.

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Limited. Engineers,
204, Hornby Road, Bombay. 6

The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1924.

THE BENGAL TERROR.

Lord Reading has, by a Tsarist decree, handed over the people of Bengal to the tender mercies of the police, and the terrorism he imposes by his Ordinance will be to the people of Bengal far more dreadful than the danger he professes to extinguish. It was in the fourth year of his rule that Lord Chelmsford initiated the Rowlatt Act to cope with a parallel situation which was then alleged to exist deep in the depths. He soon found that the threat of revolutionism was less disastrous than the consequences of lawless laws which destroyed the foundations of public faith. If, like Lord Reading, he had issued an Ordinance and given the police pack full cry, they would have been able to produce a far more formidable list of arrests than is now reported from Bengal. Excite the police with limitless power and they will seize "anarchists" by hundreds. It is now the fourth year of Lord Reading's regime and it would seem India is again to be tried in the furnace of affliction, and if through her great sufferings she is able to re-capture the conquering spirit of unity, the ordeal will not have been in vain. When Lord Reading landed in Bombay, he gave way to panegyrics on Justice and swore that "the British reputation for justice must never be impaired in my tenure of office." The Ordinance he has promulgated is such an outrageous travesty of justice that upon his system of prosecuting police-suspects, not even a dog can safely be hanged. The system of terrorist prosecution is far more anarchic in conception and subversive of justice than the Rowlatt Acts, while in the manner of its imposition not a chance has been given to the legislature to moderate its ruthless character. One of the indictments against the Labour Ministry in electioneering speeches is that the Secretary of State followed a nerveless and vacillating policy, and while this demonstration of nerve and decision may be worth advertisement in England the next three days, it involves a challenge of suffering to India. The long apology of the Bengal Government gives away the case for repression. "It was hoped" we read "that opportunities of political advance offered by the Reforms would change their (the revolutionaries') attitude towards the Government. But these hopes had not been realised". On the one hand, the Government follow a farcical policy of Reform and breed discontent; on the other, they, recognising the cause, launch on ferocious remedies to cope with a situation they had themselves provoked. If they think they can combine reaction with repression and regard it as apt policy for India, they are taking the road of incalculable disaster to which there is no end. The promiscuous manner in which people are being arrested suggests that the official pique against Swarajists has inflamed the apprehension of anarchism and that Bengal will be subjected to a regime of police terror sweeping the whole range of independent politics. The re-actionary spirit of the bureaucracy is the real abetment of revolutionism. The confession of Government that it is since 1922,—when "the opportunities of political advance offered by the Reforms" were seen through by ardent and hopeful men—that discontent took ugly form, exposes the full responsibility of Government for a gratuitous tragedy.

The Ordinance of the Governor-General gives a blank cheque to the police, and we may depend upon the zeal of the police and the mockery of the prescribed processes of evidence, to turn out a score of innocent convicts against one anarchist. The Ordinance legalises a series of outrages and the policeman in Bengal has only to lift his forefinger against any citizen in order to make him sue for indulgence. There is nothing to check a police-revel and all it means, except the conscience of the police itself—an uncertain faculty which under the intoxication of power, is liable to be a devastating scourge. The Ordinance seems more useful for the harassment of innocent citizens whom the police are pleased to suspect than for the detection of anarchists. All the C.I.D. reports of the last few years of non-co-operation, boycotts and hartals, will cover a long sweep of septic suspicion and vindictive arrest. When "in the opinion of the Local Government there are reasonable suspicions etc.," the policeman arrests some individual and places him before a secret tribunal where he has neither the help of Counsel nor the opportunity of confronting his accusers. It is no more a consolation that the "Local Government" framed its opinion against the person arrested without warrant, than the Greetings of "George V. King of England" which herald a bailiff's notice. The real power will be in the hands of the police, to whom the courtesy of high imprimatur will be as a convenient rubber-stamp. The procedure, including its untenable law of evidence, seems designed to secure the condemnation of the accused, by hook or by crook. The trial becomes an idle formality when it is open to a none too upright police, to produce the evidence of an individual who has "disappeared" and whose "disappearance" can be put up as an advantage to the accused. To say that the alleged evidence of an unknown individual, whose conduct and demeanour the Court has not observed, is, without corroboration, a thing of weight in a trial involving capital punishment, is a perversion of all principles of decency and equity. The witness may be alive or dead, only he must not be in the haunts of men—in the apparent interest of the accused; the police can quote phantom figures from both sides of the grave. What is there to prevent a speculative policeman, with anarchy on his brain, from fabricating a document and revealing it as the legacy of the late lamented Mr. A. with whose smiling face or personal behaviour the Commissioners have had no acquaintance? The presence of witnesses is a vital element in judicial estimates of character. According to Section 19, the accused is allowed to listen to the charges against him from the mouth of witnesses, dead or merely in eclipse, and then as a matter of justice—Lord Reading brought justice to India—he is free to "answer" the attacks on his character. He does not know his accusers, he is not allowed to cross-examine them; what will his denial be against the elaborations of verisimilitude presented by the other side? The admission of uncorroborated evidence indicates that the police have an ample supply of canonised witnesses who though dead may yet speak. Between the denunciations on Earth and the condemnations from Purgatory, the police-suspect is doomed to extinction. The Martial Law Tribunals of the Punjab offered a better brand of justice, but this appears to be a barbarous and unheard of procedure for the sake of convicting individuals suspected by or objectionable to, the police, under which the most innocent can be condemned to death. Of course, the High Court will review capital sentences, but the High Court is bound by the new sort of evidence chartered by the Ordinance.

On all sides we hear questions as to what the public should do to counter-act the present tide of repression. For a start, Bengal proposes a hartal which we may join for the rally of opinion. It is no mean onslaught when a man of the distinction and the proved rectitude of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose is arrested, possibly against the posthumous testimony of some ghost in the valhalla of the police. The trial-scheme is a mockery. And we have it from the Bengal Government that as long as the Reforms were looked upon as a thing of worth, their suspects caused them no trouble. "Articles still appear in the Indian press fomenting racial hatred" says the explanation, but what is required is the establishment of racial justice and Indian freedom. That is the only cure for discontent and the eruption of violence. It is to the credit of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress that the ideal of non-violence has restricted the hazards of physical force, but the Government seem prepared to do nothing for the appeasement of the country. Parallel conditions in England or any other Western country, would have created wide-spread revolt. In his "Responsible Government," Mr. Ramsay MacDonald says: "Governments should be compelled to meet the growth of sedition by political wisdom and not allowed to burden other people with their mistakes, as the Indian Government does when it seeks to maintain order by its Press Laws and Rowlatt Acts." It is a counsel of wisdom of which his Ministry does not seem to have heard. Here too the sins of reaction and the denial of liberty are visited upon its victims. The occasion is critical and we have to unite for a last and successful struggle for liberty which renders internal violence an absurdity and an anachronism. In free countries there is no danger of anarchism. All India is thrilled by the scourge of Bengal, which like the Punjab bids fair to be a martyr-province. If our leaders are stirred from secondary pre-occupations, the people will ardently follow. Sympathy is vain unless it is in the form of action, and we trust the people will again rally to a common platform to banish their common slavery.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

The speech of the Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company at its annual meeting was an inadequate pronouncement, lacking as much in the fire one expects naturally from the head of a young and defiant concern, which an Indian-owned shipping company is inevitably to become, as also in suggestions of a constructive nature that the friendly critic fondly looks for in such annual pronouncements. True, the unconscionable delay of the Government in declaring their policy on the Indian Mercantile Marine question has been vigorously condemned and Mr. Narottam may be sure of the hearty endorsement of his remarks about the unfathomable silence Lord Reading's Government have observed for six months over the Mercantile Marine Committee's most tardily published Report. The domestic affairs of the Company itself however, do not produce that complete confidence which the tale of the heroic struggle the Company has been putting up against the vested interests of foreign ship-owners in Indian waters might lead one to expect. We commented the other day on the annual report and balance sheet of the concern, and the Chairman's remarks have not persuaded us to revise our view on the points of criticism to which we had specially invited attention. The Agents, it is true, have waived the commission on the profit said to be due to exchange advantages, and in order to emphasise their generosity in this waiver, the Chairman has adduced in support of the legitimacy of their claim the opinion of independent auditors, solicitors and counsel. But while they consider the exchange windfall to be a proper profit, which could well be utilised for the declaration of a dividend, we cannot consider the arrangement to be either sound financially or commendable strategically. We admit that the currency and exchange situation of India is not created by the Scindia or any other Indian company; and, if the Government themselves treat the saving they make on their "Home" Charges remittances as so much revenue, there seems to be the soundest precedent for treating the income from favourable exchange as profit to the Scindia Company. We maintain, however, that reasons of precedent are entirely against such a practice; and because the Government of India have foisted upon this country a most iniquitous exchange policy,—or the want of one,—we see no reason whatsoever why a far-sighted and first-rate Indian company should fall into the trap. Exchange gains can only be regarded in one way—as an adventitious windfall, which should legitimately be used to cover similarly unexpected and unforeseen losses. The Scindia Company has plenty of such losses to cover, while the heavy bill left by the precious "Loyalty" remains still unliquidated. It is no service to the Company, it is no service to the shareholders, it is no service to the country to allow such losses to be considered as merely capital cases, which are justly and properly covered by capital reduction,—a process which also is not absolutely and entirely above criticism in the mode in, and the excuse on, which it has been carried out. We grant that the Scindia Company is not yet in a position in which it could reasonably be expected to treat such windfalls as special reserves, though in a prosperous and sound concern, we could see no alternative but this. In any case, we fail to find conviction from any remarks that the Chairman vouchsafed to his shareholders that the course pursued is either just, reasonable, or economically the most advisable In regard, again, to the actual operating of the company, Mr. Narottam has endeavoured to give a sketch of the struggles of the infant enterprise, and its gladdening success in field after field. But is that success entirely due to the enterprise of the Scindia mangers, Agents and Directors? Is not the Scindia Company operating in a great many ports on the Indian coast simply on sufferance, or rather in virtue of an agreement which is little different from a bond of slavery signed sealed and delivered to the most formidable rivals of the concern? Does Mr. Narottam think he was wise in not taking the shareholders into his confidence as regards the exact nature of the business his company has been permitted to do, and consequently the true character of the profit,—we use the word, because the Agents persist in so describing the gain,—which they have been allowed to earn?

The diplomacy of the Scindia Directors and Agents is as transparent as it can be. They want to conciliate the shareholders, who have not received any dividend ever since they subscribed the money in the white heat of post-war boom. To them come the Directors and offer a tempting dividend,—tempting not in its absolute magnitude, but in the promise which the foolish among the shareholders will infer from this beginning. The Scindia Company's arrangement to work in concert with their rival extends, we understand, over a term of years. But during the currency of that term, there are several difficulties which may quite possibly make the dividend disappear once again. In the first place, even within their permitted proportion of the carrying trade on the Indian coasts, the Scindia Company has not tonnage enough to do all it well may attempt. The first need is to add to the fleet, not by chartered vessels, which may have to be re-delivered to owners right in the midst of a touring season, but by genuine purchases by the Company itself. The tonnage in the market sells not unfavourably, and the exchange rate ruling now is another favourable factor to hasten the Directors into buying and running more steamers of their own. Mr. Narottam's speech indicates faintly the cogitations of the Board in that regard. When that difficulty is over,—and in that connection attention must be paid to the chance of steamers having to lie idle when trade is not very brisk, and the consequent addition to the overhead and other charges unbalanced by any gain,—there will be the further difficulty, which has hardly been yet perceived, of tapping all channels of trade and all descriptions of ocean-carrying business, including passenger carriage as well as overseas goods carriage. The Scindia Company is content for the present with the bit of a bone its rivals have thrown to it out of their chunk of meat representing the coastal trade of India. They must get a good slice of the coastal trade, which must be reserved entirely for Indian ships; and they must also make a bid for the overseas trade. But the moment they make such a venture the brake will be put on with all the pressure the mighty organisation of their rivals can command. Were the Indian concern solidly backed by the Government of India, we could, of course, have no misgivings about the ultimate outcome of the struggle. But the Agents and Directors of the Scindia Company would be unwise if they fancy the Government of India are or will be behind them in their fight for the capture of the Indian carrying trade in Indian and foreign waters. Mr. Narottam certainly has no illusions in this matter. But from such a disillusioned person, we should have expected more vigorous and sounder policy of building up the thews and sinews of a fighting organisation than the easy surrender to the cupidity of the ordinary shareholder in his hunt for the dividend.

Notes of the Day.

Splendid Manhood.

The arrest of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose will be widely deplored in the country since among the younger politicians he is one of the most promising. He has been seized under Regulation III of 1818—which the Repressive Laws Committee specifically left "to retain power over the movements of certain persons in order to protect the inflammable frontiers of India from internal commotion and for the due maintenance of alliances formed by the British Government with foreign powers, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories of the Native Princes entitled to protection and for the security of British Dominions from foreign hostility." Such is the purpose of the Regulation, but how well they observe it! As for the Ordinance, it will be used in an equally broad-minded manner. Mr. Subash Bose was the first Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation and though there were growls in certain decrepit quarters regarding his youth, he played his part splendidly well and proved a success. He is not more than thirty. If he had remained in I. C. S., he could have rolled on velvet all his life. Active, personable and brimming with mother-wit, he has the kind of presence which banishes gloom. When the Police had their previous field-day in honour of the Prince's arrival, they caught him and he remained for six months in jail. He came out, fresh as paint, and resumed his work as Mr. Das' lieutenant. The Police played Regulation III on the eve of the elections and swept off part of the Swarajist organisation. Though Mr. Das was for the moment dispirited, there were Subash Bose and his brother Sarat Bose cheerily to begin again. Subash Bose's parting message was simple, straightforward and characteristic; no clarion-call to the country, but anxious instructions regarding the students he helped and the orphans he supported. To talk of violence in his context, is an absurdity. He is a fine worker and patriot, with some of the real elements of greatness about him.

A Political Bombshell.

The publication of the alleged letter of M. Zinovieff has created an entirely new situation in the political life of England. If the letter is a genuine one, Mr. Asquith's prophesy would come true and the Russian Treaty would become as dead as Queen Anne; for, in that case, despite the promptitude of the Foreign Office protest against the letter, there can hardly be any chance of the Labour Party being more successful in the present election than it was in the last. For, both the Opposition parties, especially the party of reaction, will make the utmost capital out of the incident as they have already begun doing. The only hope of the Labour Party lies in the letter being proved to be a fabrication. Already it has been declared to be so both by Mr. Inkipin, the Secretary of the Communist Party in Great Britain, to whom it is alleged to have been addressed, and by M. Rakovsky, the Soviet representative in London. If the letter is proved to be a forgery, it would be one of the most amazing and unworthy attempts in the organisation of political bombshells on the eve of an election. For the time being, it has done no little harm to the cause of the Labour Party in England.

Dignity of the Council.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah gave fresh proof of the jealous watchfulness with which he sustains the dignity and privileges, whatever they are, of the Bombay Legislative Council, by the manner in which he handled the affair regarding the extraordinary action of the Commissioner in Sind to which Mr. Noor Mahomed drew attention. The Commissioner had gone out of his way to characterise as "untrue" a statement made by a member of the Council. The President, when his attention was called to this, made no secret of the fact that he was determined to uphold the dignity of the Council so wantonly infringed by a subordinate Government official. The Home Member declared that a statement of the nature made by the Commissioner of Sind ought to be made on the floor of the House. This was hardly a satisfactory reparation and the President left the Council in no doubt as to his view of the matter with the result that the Home Member was compelled to express the regret of the Government that the Commissioner should have committed the mistake he did. The sensible attitude of the Government of Bombay is in contrast with the obstinacy of the Government of Madras whose spokesman the other day repeated in the Council an insulting remark of a Collector towards certain statements made by Mr. Satyamurti.

"Victoria Owners' Grievance."

Mr. D. Healy, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, writes:—

"Sir,—In an article headed 'Victoria Owners' Grievance' appearing in the editorial columns of the 'Bombay Chronicle' of the 23rd instant, you have expressed surprise at my refusing to receive a deputation of the Victoria Owners' and Drivers' Union. My attitude towards the Union, which was started only seven months ago, is not correctly represented. I welcome the formation of this Union and shall receive its accredited representatives with open arms as soon as I am satisfied that they are in a position to speak on behalf of the Victoria Owners and Drivers of Bombay, or even a large number of them.

In the meantime Mr. Jhabwala, the energetic President of the Union, has a standing invitation to call on me whenever he likes and to bring with him any victoria owner or driver who has a grievance."

BENGAL'S HOUR OF TRIAL.

BLANK CHEQUE TO POLICE.

LORD READING'S TSARIST DECREE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct 25.

Arrests in all the districts of Bengal are being effected under the new Ordinance framed by the Viceroy. Orders were issued yesterday to the Police in the city and its suburbs to stand by last night in connection with a large number of political raids that were to be carried out in the earlier hours of this morning. The Commissioner, his deputies and assistants with a large number of police officers in company with the Bengal Police were at Lal Bazar the whole night. At about 2 o'clock this morning several raiding parties set out in motor cars, prison vans and lorries and simultaneously searched a very large number of houses in the northern and southern divisions including the suburbs. Houses were searched in Dixon Lane, Serpentine Lane, Mirzafar Lane, Brindaban Mullick Lane, Harrison Road, Cornwallis Street, Sukea Street, Patuatola Lane, Russa Road, Elgin Road, Justice Dwarka Chakravarty Road, Malanga Lane, Hazra Lane, Bhattacharjee Lane and others. The warrants for the search of these premises were to the effect that the searches were to be conducted in view of the information received for the recovery if possible of revolvers, bombs explosives and other ingredients necessary for the preparation of explosive substances. Approximately 40 arrests were made, all under Regulation III of 1818. In all about 100 houses were operated on by the police. The most important activities of the Police were centred at the premises No. 9, Russa Road, South, where the office of the Bengal Swarajya Party and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee were situated. The raiding party began their search at about 4-30 this morning and concluded at about 1 p.m. They took charge of several documents and books including Bolshevik Russia, Sat Sri Akal published by the Gurdwara Probandhak Committee, few cheque books belonging to a member of the Swaraja Party and the rules and regulations of both the Swarajya Party and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

DETAILS OF ARRESTS.

The following arrests were made here. Mr. Chandra Mitter, M.L.C., Secretary, Bengal Swarajya Party and Mr. Anil Baran Roy, M.L.C., Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. A warrant against Babu Aswini Kumar Ganguly, the Assistant Secretary of the Congress Committee could not be executed as he was away in his native village.

The raiding party under Mr. F. D. Bartley, Deputy Commissioner, visited No. 38-2, Elgin Road, the residence of Mr. Subash Chunder Bose, the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation and searched the premises. The search began at 6 o'clock in the morning and lasted for about an hour. In the course of the search the police seized some documents and papers which included some Corporation files. The Police took possession of the paper in order to scrutinise them at their leisure as they had no time to do so on the spot. Mr. Subash Chunder Bose was arrested under Regulation 111 and removed, it is understood, to the Alipore Jail. On his brother being interviewed to-day, he stated that Mr. Subash Chunder Bose smilingly accompanied the Deputy Commissioner and left a message. The search warrant was similar to that as worded when the Swarajya Party office was searched.

Mr. Subhas Bose left the following message after his arrest. "I am being taken away to-day under Regulation 111 of 1818. I am sorry I cannot continue my monthly help to the students, but I hope they will be able to make arrangements elsewhere. I have also promised contributions to several institutions, but I am afraid my promises must remain unredeemed till I am in a more favourable situation. I happen to be connected personally with some institutions like the South Calcutta Sevak Samity and the South Calcutta Sevasram (Orphanage). The work of these institutions is bound to suffer in my absence, but I appeal to the public to help in running these institutions at least till I am back.

The Satyagraha Office situated in Sukea Street (old Congress Office) was also searched. The Police arrested Mr Lal Mohan Ghose, Secretary and Mr. Ananta Kumar Mukerjee and seized some papers. Other arrests were also made there.

In Malanga Lane a house was searched and it is reported one Girindra Nath Banerjee was arrested.

Similar raids were conducted in Mirzafar Lane where among others Suren Ghose, Ananda Mazumdar and Manindra Chunder Chowdhury, members of the Tarakeshwar Satyagraha Committee were arrested.

Two arrests were made in Dixon Lane.

The scene at Lall Bazar this morning was one of a tense excitement. Motor vans containing the arrested individuals were pouring in and they were quickly lodged in the lock up pending further arrangement as to their final destinations.

There was a persistent rumour that Mr. J. M. Das Gupta had also been arrested, but no confirmation could be obtained. The raids, it is believed, were conducted in conjunction with the Bengal Police after a conference that was held at the special branch office in Elysium Row.

The rumour that Mr. Das has been arrested is groundless.

Prof. Sailendra Das Gupta has been arrested at Barisal.

ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct 25.

At four o'clock this morning the Calcutta police raided 58 houses in various parts of the city including the Congress and Swarajya Party offices and made several arrests in connection with the terrorist movement in Bengal. Subhas Chander Bose, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, Anil Baran Roy, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, and Satyananda Mitter, M.L.C., Secretary of the Bengal Swaraj Party and 11 others were arrested under Regulation III of 1818.

13 more arrests were also made under Section 18 of Ordinance 1 of 1924 promulgated by the Viceroy this morning.

More arrests are expected to follow.

The police are in possession of the Congress office in Sukea Street, and search in the Swarajya Party's office at 9 Russa Road is in progress.

Those arrested were taken to the Presidency and Kalighat Jails.

56 ARRESTS IN ALL.

SEARCHES & ARRESTS IN MOFUSSIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The Associated Press is reliably informed that 56 arrests only under Regulation III of 1818, and the new Ordinance have been made in the Province of Bengal.

ARRESTS AND SEARCHES IN MOFUSSIL.

The following arrests and searches under the Special Ordinance are reported from mofussil:—

Howrah.—13 houses (including that of Haraprosad Mukherjee, a discharged accused in the Alipur Conspiracy Case), were searched. No arrest was made.

Mymeinsingh.—5 houses were searched and 5 arrests were made. The names of the arrested persons are: Prithis Bose, Syamanandan Sen, Kiran Do, Pratul Chatterjee and Amulyt Adhikari.

Noakali.—3 houses were searched and 3 arrests were made. The arrested persons are:—Rajani Chander Mitter, Pleader, Satyendra Nath Mitter, M.L.C., Secretary Congress Committee and Mohendra Nath Das.

Pabna.—1 house was searched. Sahib Sanker Bramhachari, a discharged accused in the Faridpur Bomb Case was arrested.

Dacca:—Several houses were searched. 6 arrests were made, including Purnananda Das Gupta, formerly Secretary of the District Congress Committee.

Barisal.—12 houses were searched. Sailendra Nath Das Gupta B. Sc., Professor of Chemistry, Brojomohon College was arrested and a letter from Germany was seized. Jatin Roy and Aswin Kumar Ganguli, Assistant Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, were also arrested.

Brahmanbapia.—6 houses were searched. No arrest was made.

Comilla.—5 houses were searched and 2 arrests were made including Amulva Mukherjee and Manindra Chakravarthi.

ARRESTS AT MYMENSINGH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

A Mymensingh message says the police this morning raided the Santi Library and students' boarding-house and arrested two college students under Section 18 of Ordinance I of 1924.

CONGRESS OFFICE IN POLICE HANDS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Early this morning Calcutta Police raided many houses in connection with the terrorist movement in Bengal and made a number of arrests including several prominent people. The Congress Office in Sukea Street is in the hands of the police who arrested two prominent officers. At the time of wiring complete details are lacking.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

In the course of a statement to the Associated Press the Commissioner of Police stressed that new Ordinance and police operations resulting therefrom were in no way designed to interfere with the ordinary liberties and privileges, political or otherwise, attaching to citizenship, but were intended to be applied only to those people suspected of connecting themselves with violent criminal methods.

THE NEW ORDINANCE.

FULL TEXT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

An Extraordinary Gazette has been issued promulgating the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1924, and giving the reasons which have moved His Excellency the Governor-General to make it in exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 72 of the Government of India Act.

The Ordinance is to supplement the ordinary criminal law to suppress revolutionary conspiracy in Bengal and provides for the appointment of three Commissioners of whom two shall have high judicial qualification, to try these cases.

The local Government is authorised to deal with suspects.

His Excellency the Viceroy in his statement observes that he is satisfied that there is a deep-seated and dangerous movement and that as plans for outrages have dangerously developed immediate safeguards are necessary. Permanent measures to remedy the situation will in due course, be presented by the Local Government. The Viceroy says:—

It is a matter of common knowledge that a revolutionary conspiracy existed during the years 1912-1917 which has left the most poignant memories of the misery and terror it created throughout Bengal. All other methods of dealing with this consopiracy having been tried without avail, it was not suppressed until its leaders were confined under the provisions of Regulation III of 1818, and many of its subordinate members dealt with under Defence of India Act.

After the Royal Proclamation of 1919 most of these persons were released. Many forsook their connection with revolutionary crime and have not since returned to it. To the remainder, who have since showed themselves so irreconcilable, the amnesty was, after the institution of the reformed system of Government, gradually extended in the hope that under a new political era they would recognise the duties and the advantages of good citizenship This hope has not been realised. The majority of these still retained their faith in the efficacy of violence and assassination as political weapons. They speedily returned to their old methods and reorganised their old associations, taking care only to avoid the mistakes to which they attributed their previous failure.

BACK TO METHODS OF VIOLENCE.

During the year 1920 to 1922, they carried on their activities under the cloak of the political movements then in progress, recruiting their followers and perfecting their organisation, with a view to future action when oppoftunity offered. Towards the end of 1922, the leaders of these conspiracies, believing that their objects would not be attained by the methods of the non-co-operation movement, decided to revert to methods of violence. The two main terrorist organisations had now been resuscitated; new members in large numbers were recruited arms and ammunition, partly of a kind which cannot be obtained in India and must, therefore, have been smuggled from abroad, were collected; a new and highly dangerous type of bomb was manufactured and projects of assassination against certain police officers and other persons were devised. The movement of these officers and their residences were watched and those who watched, being themselves placed under observation, were traced to places known to be the haunts of conspirators.

During the year 1923, a series of outrages was perpetrated, including a dacoity with double murder at Kona, near Howrah and the looting of the Ultadingi Post Office in May, robbery with murder in July, the Sankaritola tragedy and others which I need not specify. In January of the present year, Mr. Day was murdered in Calcutta and an attempt was made to murder Mr. Bruce in April in both cases as it appears, mistaken for a prominent and distinguished police official. In March a bomb factory was discovered, and other activities directed to the manufacture of bombs and the illicit collection of arms were detected. It is known that other crimes were planned and that projects of assassination continued and still continue to be devised. I say nothing of other deplorable events which are now under judicial investigation.

"DEEP-SEATED AND DANGEROUS" MOVEMENT.

Evidence has been placed before me which shows to my satisfaction that the movement is deep-seated and dangerous. It is impossible, for obvious reasons, to divulge much of the information, available to the Government but it confirms, in every respect the view I have been forced to accept.

Though the situation during 1923 was grave, I was reluctant to invoke the powers conferred upon me by the Government of India Act until I was fully persuaded that all other means for dealing with the emergency had been exhausted by the Government. Accordingly I authorised the confinement of certain leaders of the criminal associations under the provisions of Regulation III of 1818. The movement was temporarily checked, but new leaders were found and operations were resumed as is apparent from the dark record of crime in the present year.

I have, therefore, come to the conclusion, after the fullest consultation with the local Government, that it is necessary to arm the Government of Bengal with special powers to deal with preparations for crime with the object of protecting not only the officers of the Government whose lives are threatened, but equally private citizens who have frequently been the innocent sufferers from such outrages and the misguided youths who are its tools and often themselves its victims. I am convinced that preparations and plans for criminal outrages are now so dangerously developed that it is necessary to provide immediate safeguard by an Ordinance. Permanent measures to remedy the situation will, in due course, be presented by the Local Government.

DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Ordinance is directed solely to these ends and will in no way touch or affect the interests or liberties of any citizens, whether engaged in private or public affairs, so long as they do not connect themselves with violent criminal methods. The fundamental duty of the Government is to preserve public security on which political advance and all the functions of a civilised social organism depend, and as it is manifest that sound and permanent political progress cannot be accelerated by violence, or threat of violence so also I deem it my duty and the duty of my Government to see that no violence or threat of violence shall operate to retard it. I and my Government will therefore, proceed as we are doing, along the line of political development laid down in the declared policy of Parliament, reaffirmed by his Majesty's Government. Acting with these objects and these intentions, I believe myself and my Government to be entitled to the support and co-operation of all those who have truly at heart the peace, the prosperity and the political future of India.

FULL TEXT OF ORDINANCE.

The following is the text of the Ordinance:—

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to supplement the ordinary Criminal Law in Bengal.

Now therefore in exercise of the power conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:

1. The Ordinance may be called the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance 1924.

2. It extends to the whole of Bengal In this ordinance unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context "the Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.

3. (1) The Local Government may, by order in writing, direct that any person accused of any offence specified in the first schedule, shall be tried by the Commissioners appointed under this Ordinance.

(2) Orders under sub-section (1) may be made in respect of persons accused of any offence specified in the first schedule or in respect of any class of person so accused or in respect of persons or classes of persons accused of any such offence or of any class of such offences.

(3) No order under sub-section (1) shall be made in respect of or be deemed to include any person who has been committed under the Code for trial before a High Court, but save as aforesaid, an order under that sub-section may be made in respect of or may include any person accused of any offence specified in the first schedule, whether such offence was committed before or after the commencement of this ordinance.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TRIAL OF PERSONS.

4. (1) Commissioners for the trial of persons under this Ordinance shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(2) Such Commissioners may be appointed for the whole of Bengal, or for any part thereof, or for the trial of any particular accused person, or class of accused persons.

(3) All trials under this Ordinance shall be held by three Commissioners of whom at least two shall be persons who are serving and have for a period of not less than three years served as Sessions Judges or additional Sessions Judges or are persons qualified under sub-section (3) of Section 101 of the Government of India Act for appointment as Judges of a High Court.

5. (1) The Commissioners appointed under this Ordinance may take cognizance of offences without the accused being committed to them for trial, and in trying accused persons shall record evidence in the manner prescribed in Section 356 of the Code and shall, in other respects also, subject to this ordinance and to any rules made thereunder follow the procedure prescribed by the Code for the trial of warrant cases by magistrates provided that such Commissioners shall not be bound to adjourn any trial for any purpose unless such adjournment is, in their opinion necessary in the interests of justice. (2) In the event of difference of opinion among the Commissioners the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

6. (1) The Commissioners may pass upon any person convicted by them any sentence authorised by law for the punishment of the offence of which such person is convicted.

(2) If in any trial under this Ordinance it is found that the accused person has committed any offence, whether such offence is or is not an offence specified in the first schedule the Commissioners may convict such person of such offence and pass any sentence authorised by law for the punishment thereof.

7. The provisions of the Code so far only as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of or the special procedure prescribed by or under this Ordinance shall apply to the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed under this Ordinance and such Commissioners shall have all the powers conferred by the Code on a Court of Sessions exercising original jurisdiction.

8. (1) The Commissioners trying an offence under this ordinance may with a view to obtaining the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly concerned in or privy to the offence, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole circumstances within his knowledge relative to the offence and to every other person concerned, whether as principal or abettor in the commission thereof.

(2) Where in the case of any offence for the trial of which by Commissioners an order has been made under sub-section (1) of Section 3, a pardon has, before the passing of such order been tendered to, and accepted by, any person under Section 337 of the Code the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of that Section of the Code shall apply as if the accused person had been committed for trial to the Commissioners.

(3) For the purposes of Sections 338 and 339 of the Code pardons tendered under sub-sections (1) and sub-section (2) shall be deemed respectively to have been tendered under Sections 338 and 337 of the Code.

APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

9. (1) Any person convicted on a trial held by Commissioners under this Ordinance may appeal to the High Court and such appeal shall be disposed of by the High Court in the manner provided in Chapter XXXI of the Code.

(2) When the Commissioners pass sentence of death the proceedings shall be submitted to the High Court and the sentence shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by the High Court.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act of 1872, when the statement of any person has been recorded by any Magistrate such statement may be admitted in evidence in any trial before the Commissioners appointed under this Ordinance, if such person is dead or cannot be found or is incapable of giving evidence and the Commissioners are of opinion that such death, disappearance or incapacity has been caused in the interests of the accused.

11. The Local Government, may by notification in the local Official Gazette make rules consistent with this Ordinance to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(i) The times and places at which the Commissioners appointed under this Ordinance may sit. (ii) The procedure of such Commissioners, including the appointment and powers of their President and the procedure to be adopted in the event of any Commissioner being prevented from attending throughout the trial of any accused person. (iii) The manner in which prosecutions before such Commissioners shall be conducted and the appointment and powers of persons conducting such prosecutions. (iv) The execution of the sentences passed by such Commissioners. (v) The temporary custody or release on bail of persons referred to or included in any order made under sub-section (1) of Section 3 and the transmission of records to the Commissioners. (vi) Any matter which appears to the Local Government to be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance relating or ancilliary to trials before the Commissioners.

12. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Local Government, there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person—(i) has acted, or is about to act in contravention of the provisions of the Indian Arms Act 1878, or of the Explosive Substances Act 1908, or (ii) has committed, is committing or is about to commit any offence specified in the second schedule, or (iii) has acted, is acting or is about to act with a view to interfere by violence or by threat of violence with the administration of justice, the Local Government, if it is satisfied that such person is a member or is being controlled or instigated by a member of any association of which the objects or methods include the doing of any of such acts or the commission of any of such offences, may by order in writing give all or any of the following directions, namely, that such person

(a) Shall notify his residence and any change of residence to such authority as may be specified in the order.

(b) Shall report himself to the police in such manner and at such periods as may be so specified.

(c) Shall conduct himself in such manner or abstain from such acts as may be so specified.

(d) Shall reside or remain in any area in British India so specified.

(e) Shall not enter, reside in or remain in any area specified in such order.

(f) Shall be committed to custody in any jail, provided that the Local Government shall not in an order under Clause (d) or Clause (f) specify an area or a jail outside Bengal without the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council.

(2) The Local Government in its order under sub-section (1) may direct (a) The arrest without warrant of the person in respect of whom the order is made at any place where he may be found by any police officer or other officer of the Government to whom the order may be directed or endorsed by or under the general or special authority of the Local Government.

(b) The search of any place specified in the order which, in the opinion of the Local Government, has been, is being, or is about to be used by such person for the purpose of doing any act or committing any offence of the nature described in sub-section (1).

13. An order made under sub-section (1) of Section 12 shall be served on the person in respect of whom it is made in the manner provided in the Code for service of a summons and upon such service such person shall be deemed to have had due notice thereof.

ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

14. (1) Any officer of the Government authorised in this behalf by general or special order of the Local Government, may arrest without warrant any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he is a person in respect of whom an order might lawfully be made under sub-section (1) of Section 12.

(2) Any officer exercising the power conferred by sub-section (1) may, at the time of making the arrest, search any place and seize any property which is or is personally suspected of being used by such person for the purpose of doing any act or committing any offence of the nature described in sub-section (1) of Section 12.

(3) Any officer making an arrest under sub-section (1) shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government and pending receipt of the orders of the Local Government may, by an order in writing, commit any person so arrested to such custody as the Local Government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf, provided that no persons shall be detained in custody under this section for a period exceeding fifteen days save under a special order of the Local Government and no person shall in any case be detained in custody under this section for a period exceeding one month.

15. The Local Government and every officer of the Government to whom any copy of any order made under Section 12 has been directed or endorsed by or under the general or special authority of the Local Government and every officer exercising the powers conferred by Section 14 may use any and every means necessary to enforce the same.

PUNISHMENT IN CASE OF DISOBEDIENCE.

16. Whoever being a person in respect of whom an order has been made under sub-section (1) of Section 12 knowingly disobeys any direction in such order shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to a fine.

17. (1) Every person in respect of whom an order has been made under sub-section (1) of Section 12 shall, if so directed by

(Continued on page 8.)

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

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"A POLITICAL BOMBSHELL."

ZINOVIEFF CORRESPONDENCE.

PREMIER MAINTAINS SILENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. MacDonald, in a speech at Swansea, made no reference to the Zinovieff correspondence. Interviewed later, he said that time was not ripe for a statement on this subject and he would probably deal with this matter in his speeches.

Mr. Clynes at Northampton said that the document, if authentic, will imperil the arrangements with Russia, but there was nothing new in the organisation of political bombshells on the eve of an election.

Mr. Thomas, in a speech at Belper, referred sarcastically to the "remarkable disclosures in newspapers" as showing that efforts are being made to deceive people. He did not know whether the letter was genuine or not.

Mr. Pousonby, interviewed at Sheffield, said it was not unlikely that M. Zenovieff's letter was a forgery. Reuter.

"MOST WICKED AND DESTESTABLE DOCUMENT."

CURZON'S OUTBURST.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Lord Cruzon, in a speech to-day at Leicester said that copies of M. Zinovieff's letter were handed to Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson when they reached England a month ago. The letter came into the hands of a newspaper, otherwise we should have never heard of the Government's reply to the 'most wicked, most pernicious, most detestable and most damnable document ever printed." The amazing thing was that it had been reserved to Mr. MacDonald to make an exposure himself.—Reuter.

FORGED OR GENUINE DOCUMENT?

EFFECT ON GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Notwithstanding the Communist denial the Foreign Office is entirely satisfied of the genuineness of M. Zinovieff's letter.

M Pakovsky has written a letter to the Foreign Office protesting that his Embassy was not notified prior to the publication and declaring that the letter was obviously a forgery which should have been clear to the Foreign Office officials.

Conservative headquarters, to-day, are convinced that the Zinovieff correspondence will rally many of the waverers to the Conservative side.

Liberal headquarters are of opinion that there is a grave peril of reaction after such an exposure and say that only Liberalism can save the nation from it.—Reuter.

"A TISSUE OF ABSURDITIES"

RAKOVSKY'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Reuter learns that although the note to M. Rakovsky was published in Mr. MacDonald's absence the Foreign Office was aware of Mr. MacDonald's determination not to allow subversive propaganda and, accepting its authenticity, published M. Zinovieff's letter.

M. Rakovsky's letter (mentioned in an earlier message) is addressed to Mr MacDonald and refers to the mutual Anglo-Soviet agreement of last year providing, for the purpose of strengthening friendly relations, for the settlement of any incidents by direct conversations, resorting to notes only if conversations failed. He describes M. Zinovieff letter as a tissue of absurdities and points out that the Communist International is never described as the "Third Communist International" because there have not been First and Second, while M. Zinovieff has been made to sign himself as "President of the Executive Committee" whereas he always signs as "President of the Executive Committee. M. Rakovsky protests against "this using of false documents against the Soviet Union", also against the violation of the agreement above-mentioned. He concludes by saying that he is convinced that the British Government will take steps to investigate the authorship of the document.—Reuter.

DOCUMENT "A COMPLETE FORGERY."

BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY'S DISCLAIMER.

LONDON, Oct 25.

Mr. Inkpin, the Secretary of the Communist Party in Great Britain, denies that the Communist Party has received M. Zinovieff's letter. He expresses the opinion that the document is a complete forgery. A similar statement has been issued by Rakovsky's secretary.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL OF NOTE

LONDON, Oct. 25.

A Communist meeting at Trafalgar Square to-day passed a resolution demanding that Government should denounce the forgery of M. Zinovieff's letter, withdraw the provocative note to Moscow with apologies and dismiss the officials responsible for the note." When the singing of the "Red Flag" started the crowd sang the National Anthem.—Reuter.

ELECTION ISSUES DWARFED.

CAUSE OF GOVT. PROMPTITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The dramatic Russian development has suddenly dwarfed all other election issues. Promptitude with which the matter has been handled is indicated by the fact that the Foreign Office despatched its protest without waiting to obtain Mr. MacDonald's signature.

A number of Conservative papers contend that the haste is due to the fact that a number of newspapers yesterday obained a copy of M. Zinovieff's letter and intended to publish it to-day.

A pressman interrogated Mr. MacDonald on the subject at Aberavon, last night and the Premier declined to make a statement until he had consulted the Foreign Office.

Mr. Asquith at Paisley said that the Russian Treaty was as dead as Queen Anne.

The Liberal press seizes the incident as a proof of the soundness of their opposition to the Russian Treaty.

Hitherto little significance has been attached to Inkpin's and Rakovsky's repudiation except by the "Daily Herald" which reserves comment, but gives prominence to the denials.—Reuter.

CHARGE OF DELAY IN REPLY DENIED.

DATE OF RECEIPT OF LETTER UNKNOWN.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Conservative and Liberal organs are making capital out of the apparent delay in the Foreign Office answering M. Zinovieff's letter. It is authoritatively pointed out to-day that there was not the slightest delay between the receipt of the letter and the despatch of the British reply, having regard to the time necessary for the consideration of the letter and the steps to be taken to deal with the situation. It is considered undesirable to state the exact date on which the British Government received the letter. The reply was previously submitted to Mr. MacDonald who fully approved of it and there was no question of the publication of the letter by another source forcing the hands of Government.—Reuter.

"A STERN LETTER."

LEAFIELD (Oxford). Oct. 24.

Reliable documents which are of special interest in view of the prominence given to the Anglo-Soviet Treaty in the present electoral campaign, are issued by the Foreign Office to-night. They comprise a stern letter sent on behalf of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to M. Rakovski, the Soviet Charge D'Affaires in London, demanding an explanation of the enclosure which consists of secret instructions from the Executive Committee of the Third Communist International to the British Communist Party to conduct violent and subversive propaganda in Great Britain. Premier points out that the letter which is signed by M. Zinovieff President of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and which is dated Septmber 15th contains instructions to British subjects to work for violent overthrow of the existing institutions in this country and for the subversion of British armed forces as means to that end. Mr. MacDonald proceeds: "It is my duty to inform you that His Majesty's Government cannot allow this propaganda and must regard it as a direct interference from outside in British domestic affairs. No one who understands the Constitution and relationships of the Communist International, will doubt its intimate connection and contact with the Soviet Government by which the latter is in formal diplomatic relations of correct terms with it, whilst at the same time the propagandist body organically connected with that foreign government encourages and even orders subjects of the former to plot and plan revolutions for its overthrow. Such a conduct is a grave departure from the rules of international comity."

The Premier recalled that so recently as June 4th of last year the Soviet Government made the following solemn agreement with British Government. "The Soviet Government undertakes not to support with funds or in any other form persons or bodies or agencies or institutions whose aim is to spread discontent or to foment rebellion in any part of the British Empire and to impress upon its officers and officials full and continuous observance of these conditions." He points out that moreover in the Treaty recently concluded with the Soviet Government still further provision is made for the faithful execution of an undertaking essential to establish good and friendly relations between the two countries.—B. O. W.

THE PRESS COMMENTS.

OXFORD, Oct. 26.

The "Times" says that the British note entirely confirms, on the authority of the leader of the Labour Party himself, the arguments repeatedly advanced against the Anglo-Soviet Treaties. Mr. MacDonald, at this late hour, admits through the Foreign Office that the Government, with which he had concluded the Treaties that he and his associates have been trying vainly to defend, is only another aspect of the Communist International, which is seeking, by means of these very Treaties, to destroy the British Empire. It is a belated repentance.

"TREATY DEAD."

"Daily Telegraph", declares that the effect of M. Zinovieff's extraordinary document is to shatter to pieces Mr MacDonald's Russian policy—a policy upon which, more than upon anything else, his appeal for confidence of the electorate has been founded. The letter comes into the election campaign with the effect of a high explosive shell. "The Treaty signed by the Prime Minister, in the first week of August, was, speaking generally, as inconclusive and vague a diplomatic instrument as was ever drafted. But it did definitely provide for one thing, and that was the complete discontinuance of Bolshevik propaganda aiming at the preparation of a Communist revolution in Great Britain, or the fomentation of rebellion in any part of the Empire. We are now permitted to know that, more than a month after that Treaty was signed, one of the chief persons of Bolshevik dictatorship in Russia was despatching to the Central Committee of the British Communist Party this programme of detailed instructions for "stirring up masses of British proletariat", seducing troops from their allegiance and the foundation for a "complete success of armed insurrection." "Daily Telegraph" adds "The Treaty, of course, is dead from this moment."

"TREATY KILLED & BURIED."

The Liberal "Daily News" says: "If the public opinion had not already disposed of the Russian Treaty, the sensational documents, issued by the British Foreign Office, would have killed and buried it beyond all hope of resurrection. The seriousness of Zinovieff's letter lies less in the possibility that it could have any effective results in Great Britain than in the source from which it comes. It is not an insignificant message from irresponsible collections of feather-headed fanatics. It is signed by M. Zinovieff, the great Russian politician, who is a member of the Russian politician and President of the Russian Communist Party and of the Third International. No British Government, worthy of the name, could ignore what is in reality an authoritative attempt on the part of prominent foreign politicians to seduce the force of the Crown and to destroy this country by means of armed insurrection. Mr Ramsay MacDonald, as Foreign Secretary, has sent the challenging protest to the Russian Government. He could do no less in the face of the act of treachery which scandalously transgresses in spirit, as in letter, the obligations solemnly entered into when this country took upon itself to recognise the existing Russian Government. This is a kind of thing which forfeits the right of any Government to receive the trust or reasonable consideration of a civilised nation. It has done a grave disservice both to the Russian people and to the cause of peace and good-will."

"GIVES THE WHOLE CASE AWAY."

The Conservative "Morning Post" points out that the Government was determined to stand or fall by the Russian agreement. Now Government have torpedoed their own agreement by giving evidence against their own friends. Bolsheviks have been found guilty of a most dangerous conspiracy against this country and the British Government which temporised with them have brought before the tribunal of public opinion a damning document which gives the whole case away."—B.O.W.

UNOPPOSED RETURNS.

LONDON, Oct. 24

The following are unopposed returns to Parliament:—

CONSERVATIVES.

Member:—	Constituency:—
Mr. Baldwin.—	Bewdley.
Capt. Henry King:—	South Paddington.
Mr. James Erskine:—	St. Georges (Westminster).
Lt.Col. Jackson:—	Howdonshire.
Lord Stanley:—	Fylde.
S.r Leslie Scott:—	Exchange, Liverpool.
Capt. Herbert Dixon:—	East Belfast.
Mr. Thomas Moles:—	S. Belfast.
Colonel T. Sinela:—	Belfast University.
Mr. Edward Wood:—	Ripon.
Mr. E. C. Grenfell:—	City of London.
S.r Vansittart Bowater:—	City of London.
Lt.-Col. Murrough Wilson:—	Richmond (Yorkshire).
Sir William Davison:—	South Kensington.
Lt.-Col. George Windsor-Clive:—	Ludlow.
Sir Edward Iliffe:—	Tamworth.

LABOURITES.

Mr. J. H. Whitley:—Halifax.
Mr. Vernon Hartshorn:—Ogmore.
Mr. Charles Edwards:—Bedwelty.
Mr. George Hirst:—Wentworth.
Mr. George Barker:—Abertillery.
Lt.-Col. Watts-Morgan:—East Rhondda.
Mr. William John:—West Rhondda.
Mr. William Jenkins:—Neath.
Mr. Evan Davies:—Ebbw Vale.
Mr. Fred Hall:—Normanton.

LIBERALS.

Mr. Trevelyan Thomson:—West Middlesbrough.
S.r Archibald Sinclair:—Caithness and Sutherland.
Mr. Ian MacPherson:—Ross and Cromarty.
Sir Robert Hamilton:—Orkney and Shetland.
Mr. R. Hopkin Morris:—Cardigan.

NATIONALIST.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor:—Liverpool.

UNOPPOSED RETURNS.

The number of candidates returned unopposed is:—

Conservatives	 16
Labourites	 10
Liberals	 5

PRINCE OF WALES LEAVES AMERICA

LONDON, Oct. 25.

New York.—After completing his holiday tour in Canada and visiting Philadelphia, Detroit and other places in the United States, the Prince of Wales embarked today on board the "Olympic" for home.—Reuter.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Paris.—The Cabinet has appointed M. Defleurian, ex-Minister at Peking and ex-Counsellor of the Embassy in London, as Ambassador at London.—Reuter.

ENGLAND'S GRAVE RISK

WHOLE OF EUROPE AFFECTED.

PREMIER'S WARNING.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Mr. MacDonald, in a speech at Cwm Avon, declared that the Liberals had sold themselves, and unless Labour was represented in Parliament in full force, the country would be going into the hands of dangerous reaction which would affect the whole of Europe. There was not only a danger to protection, but a danger to international peace, budget, etc. The country would be running a grave risk if the Conservatives were returned.—Reuter.

IRAQ & LEAGUE.

REFERENCE TO COUNCIL'S DECISION OF SEPT. 29

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Geneva.—At the opening of the fifth session of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, the President, Sgr. Marquis Theodoli, (Italy), alluded to the decision of the League Council on 29th September, concerning Iraq, by which the authority of the Commission was extended to yet another territory, the special conditions of which led to a different olution compared with other mandated territories. He said this was a point deserving of notice inasmuch as on the expiration of four years from the signature of the Anglo-Iraq protocol on 30th April 1923, the Council of the League would have to decide upon a new measure giving effect to Article 22 of the Covenant if Iraq was not admitted into the League.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST REVOLT IN HAMBURG.

MANIFESTO IN COMMEMORATION OF ANNIVERSARY.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Berlin.—The Communist organ here publishes a manifesto of the Executive of the Moscow International, signed by M. Zinovieff, in commemoration of the anniversary of the Communist revolt in Hamburg and calling upon German workers to enter into close relations with Communist troops for the organisation of revolution. It concludes by calling for three cheers for the German Communists, "The advance-guard of the German proletariat and world revolution."—Reuter.

BENGAL'S HOUR OF TRIAL.

(Continued from page 7)

any officer authorised in this behalf by general or special order of the Local Government.

(a) Permit himself to be photographed,

(b) Allow his finger impression to be taken,

(c) Furnish such officer with specimens of his hand-writing and signature,

(d) Attend at such time and places as such officer may direct for all or any of the foregoing purposes.

(2) If any person fails to comply with or attempts to avoid any direction given in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six month, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both.

SEARCH WARRANTS.

18. The power to issue search warrants conferred by Section 98 of the Code shall be deemed to include a power to issue warrants authorising the search of any place in which any Magistrate mentioned in that section has reason to believe that any offence, specified in the first schedule has been, is being, or is about to be committed and the seizure of anything found there in or thereon which the officer executing the warrant has reason to believe is being used or intended to be used for the commission of any such offence and the provisions of the Code, so far as they can be made applicable, shall apply to searches made under the authority of any warrant issued under this section and to the disposal of any property seized in any such search; and an order for search issued by the Local Government under sub-section (2) of Section 12 shall be deemed to be a search warrant issued by the District Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place specified therein and may be executed by the person to whom the order is addressed in the manner provided in this section.

REFERENCE TO JUDGES.

19. (1) Within one week of the date of the issue of an order by the Local Government under sub-section (1) of Section 12 the Local Government shall place before two persons who shall be either Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges having in either case exercised for at least five years, the power of a Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge, the material facts and circumstances in its possession on which the order has been based or which are relevant to the inquiry together with any materials relating to the case which may have subsequently come into its possession and a statement of the allegations against the person in respect of whom the order has been made and his answers to them if furnished by him and the said Judges shall consider the said material facts and circumstances and the allegation and answers and shall report to the Local Government whether or not in their opinion there is lawful and sufficient cause for the order.

(2) On receipt of the said report the Local Government shall consider the same and shall pass such orders thereon as appears to the Local Government just or proper.

(3) Nothing in this Section shall entitle any person against whom an order has been made under sub-section (1) of Section 2 to appear or to act by pleader in any matter connected with the reference to the said Judges and the proceedings and report of the said Judges shall be confidential.

20. (1) The Local Government shall, by order in writing, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to constitute visiting committees for the purposes of this Ordinance and shall by rules prescribe the functions which these committees shall exercise.

(2) Such rules shall provide for periodical visits to persons under restraint by reason of an order made under sub-section (1) of Section 12.

(3) No person in respect of whom any such order has been made, requiring him to notify his residence or change of residence or to report himself to the police or to abstain from any specified act, shall be deemed to be under restraint for the purpose of sub-section (2).

ALLOWANCE FOR PERSONS PLACED UNDER RESTRAINT.

21. The Local Government shall make to every person who is placed under restraint by reason of an order made under sub-section (1) of Section 12 a monthly allowance for his support of such amount as is in the opinion of the Local Government adequate for the supply of his wants and shall also make to his family, if any, and to such of his near relatives if any as are in the opinion of the Local Government, dependent on him for support an allowance for the supply of their wants according to their rank in life. (In this Section the expression "under restraint" has the same meaning as in Section 20).

22. The Local Government may make rules providing for the procedure to be followed regarding the notification of residence and report to the police by persons and respect of whom orders have been made under Section 12 and for the intermediate custody of persons arrested under this Ordinance.

23. All rules made under this Ordinance shall be published in the local Official Gazette and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Ordinance.

24 (1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance.

(2) Nothing in Section 491 of the Code shall apply to any person in respect of whom an order has been made under sub-Section 3 or Section 12 or who has been arrested under Section 14 (the first schedule see section 3. etc.), if in the opinion of the Local Government there are reasonable grounds for believing that such offence has been committed by a member or a person controlled or instigated by a member of any association of which the objects or methods include the comission of any of such offences, namely:—

(a) Any offence under any of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely, Sections 148, 302, 304, 326, 327, 329, 332; 333; 385; 386; 387; 392; 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400; 451, 452, 431, 435; 436; 437; 438; 440; 454; 455; 457; 458; 459; 460; and 506.

(b) Any offence under the Explosive Substances Act of 1908.

(c) Any offence under the Indian Arms Act of 1878.

(d) Any attempt or conspiracy to commit or any abetment of any of the above offences.

The second schedule: See Section 12.

(1) Any offence under any of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely, Sections 148, 302, 304, 326, 327, 329, 460, 401; 402; 431; 435; 436; 437; 438; 399; 400; 401; 402; 431; 435;; 436; 438; 440; 457 and 506.

(2) Any attempt or conspiracy to commit or any abetment of any of the above offences.

(Sd.) READING.
Viceroy and Govenor-General.

BENGAL GOVERNOR EXPLAINS

PLEA FOR EXTRA ORDINARY POWERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The Bengal Government Gazette Extraordinary, regarding the anarchical movement in Bengal, says:—

The Governor in Council desires to take the earliest opportunity of explaining, as far as is possible at the present stage, the reasons which have led him to ask the Governor-General to promulgate an ordinance to supplemtnt the ordinary criminal law in Bengal.

It is a matter of common knowledge that revolutionary conspiracy existed during years 1908 to 1917. Revolutionaries themselves no longer attempt to conceal the fact and have described the movement in books and in articles in the public press. The object of that conspiracy was to overturn by violent means Government established by law in India. The leaders sought to achieve this object by the spread of revolutionary ideas and collection of arms with a view to rising in rebellion when time was ripe. The means adopted were preaching of race hatred and of revolution as a religious duty and organisation of disciplined secret societies. Funds for this purpose were obtained by robberies with violence and immunity for criminals was sought by intimidation. Every one who hampered the movement or contributed to punishment of the criminals was threatened with assassination. Many Government officials were actually murdered and a reign of terror was gradually established in Bengal. All the ordinary methods of dealing with the crime failed to check the movement. Leaders have freely boasted in books they have since written of the powerlessness of Government to deal with their conspiracy by means of ordinary law and Bengal was only rescued in the end from tyranny of this band of murderers by the use of Regulation 3 of 1818 and powers which Government obtained under the Defence of India Act. The conspiracy was effectively crush-

(Continued on next page.)

DE VALERA ARRESTED.

ULSTER AUTHORITIES "DEFIED."

SEQUEL TO DAY-LONG WATCH.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Irish Republican leader, De Valera, was arrested at Westibule Townhall, Newry, Ulster, to-night, in the act of entering meeting to speak in support of a Republican candidate in defiance of the Ulster authorities.

The arrest is a sequel to the day-long watch of contingents of constabulary armed with revolvers, rifles, bayonets and truncheons guarding every possible approach to the town in view of De Valera's announced intention to speak.—Reuter.

DE VALERA RELEASED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

De Valera spent the night under the guard at the Newry police barracks. He was escorted to the frontier this morning and released. He was given a railway ticket to Dublin. There was no demonstration.—Reuter.

FAMOUS FRENCH ENGINEER DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 25.

A Havas Agency message says the French engineer, M. Emile Bertin, who organized the Japanese Navy in 1886/90 is dead.—Reuter.

DE JURE RECOGNITION OF SOVIET BY FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Paris.—The French Government is immediately announcing an unconditional *de jure* recognition of the Soviet Government.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO REPUBLICAN BONDS SALE IN U S.

APPELLATE COURT REJECTS DE VALERA'S ACTION.

LONDON, Oct 25.

New York.—Protracted legislation has been ended by the Appellate Court's rejection of action by De Valera and O'Flara to obtain expenses in respect of their work here before 1922 when they raised two million dollars by the sale of Republican Bonds.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN BURMA.

MORE ASSOCIATIONS DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 25.

The Local Government has declared eleven more associations in Tharrawaddy District and two more in Prome District unlawful and has increased the Police force in 12 villages in Tharawaddy District and in 23 villages in Prome District owing to the conduct of the inhabitants of these village tracts.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

MAHATMAJI TO BE ONE OF THE CONVENERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

Dr. Anni Besant has been informed by Mr Gandhi that he will be one of the conveners of the proposed Round Table Conference.

NIZAM'S RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

SCHEME FOR MODERNISING.

LONDON, Oct., 25.

Sir Seymour Tritton is leaving for India shortly with a view to reporting on the general scheme for modernising the railway workshops in Secunderabad.

The "Industrial Daily News" says that this will mean valuable contracts for British firms comprising structural steel, big cranes, heavy machine tools and other plants.—Reuter.

WU-PEI-FU LAUNCHES OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Peking.—Wu-pei-fu launched a heavy offensive at the Shanhaikwan front this morning in an effort to turn the Manchurian right flank and secure a speedy final decision. Wu-pei-fu's men evidently were not aware of the recent events at Peking. Their morale is described as excellent.—Reuter.

PDRESIDENT TSAO KUN RESIGENS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Peking.—President Tsao Kun has resigned.—Reuter.

BENGAL'S HOUR OF TRIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

ed by these means and if the powers have been retained by Government, it could never have been revived.

AMNESTY AND AFTER.

After the Royal Proclamation of 1919 all persons who were still interned were released. Many of those who were dealt with under the Defence of India Act subsequently abandoned the idea of violent revolution. The amnesty was gradually extended to comparatively small group of irreconcilable leaders of the movement who had been detained in jail. It was hoped that opportunities for political advance offered by the Reforms would change their attitude towards the Government. But these hopes had not been realised. Those men still believe that none but the violent means can accomplish their object and they are convinced that the fact that any concession was made at all was solely due to the fear caused by their terrorist movement. As soon as they were released they began to reorganise their societies and to work secretly on the old lines, though they took advantage of experience which they had gained to avoid mistakes to which they attributed their previous failure. Two facts may be noticed at this point. First is that the revival of terrorist conspiracy was encouraged by the belief that Government could no longer deal with it effectively. The second is that though from the very nature of the conspiracy with which they are confronted Government are unable to take the public as fully into their confidence as they would wish regarding its existence and its intentions since the secret organisations which employ weapons of assassination and terrorism have necessarily to be dealt with by secret methods; yet they have throughout had information which had been tested and which proved the existence of movements and activities of leaders of the terrorist party. Government are now satisfied that it would be highly dangerous to allow the movement to remain unchecked any longer.

VIOLENCE VS. NON-VIOLENCE

The terrorist leaders who had constantly preached violence as the only road to independence naturally had no faith in non-violent non-co-operation. They realised, however, that the policy of non-violence had been generally accepted and during years 1920 and 1921 they were content to stand by and watch events whilst using any form of organisation in order to extend their influence with a view to future action. Later endeavours were made to organise asrams on the lines similar to those which played so important a part in the former movement. Leading members of the two main organisations have been very active in propaganda work and in recruiting new members particularly from the student class. Every cause of unrest was exploited and every centre of agitation utilised for dissemination of terrorism and capture of new recruits. Recent events at Tarakeshwar, which attracted from all parts of Bengal impressionable youths in a high state of excitement afford the latest example of how the agitation, wholly unconnected with terrorist movements, was utilised by the leaders of that movement to swell their numbers.

MANUFACTURE OF NEW TYPE OF BOMBS.

Conspirators are also known to have manufactured a new and highly dangerous type of bomb and to have secured considerable quantities of arms and ammunition. These weapons have been used in some of the outrages which have occurred during the past two years and it is significant that ammunition used on several occasions was of a foreign make which cannot be obtained lawfully in India.

DETAILS OF EVENTS.

Events of the last two years may be dealt with in greater detail. In May, 1923, one section of the terrorist party which recently had been conspiring to assassinate police officers, especially Mr. Tegart, who had recently returned to India as Commissioner of Police, embarked upon a campaign of dacoity and murder, partly in order to secure funds, but partly also in order to accustom their men to violent action and to terrorise any who might be inclined to oppose them. They first committed a dacoity with double murder at Kona near Howrah. In the same month Uttadingi Post Office was looted and the same gang committed robbery with murder at Garpar Road on 30th July in which firearms were again used. The murder of the Sankaritola Postmaster was followed by an investigation which resulted in full corroboration of the information already in possession of the Government. It proved conclusively that these outrages were all the work of a particular group or party.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Seven members of this group were put on trial at the Alipore conspiracy case, but many of the facts in possession of the Government could not be placed before the Court and they were eventually acquitted. Some of the accused who had not previously admitted their guilt stated subsequently that they had taken part in these outrages and that the immediate object of the conspiracy was the assassination of police officers, a conspiracy which was continued even whilst they were in jail as under-trial prisoners.

CHITTAGONG ROBBERY.

The situation after these outrages had been committed was serious. The lives of officers of Government were in imminent danger and it was clear that unless immediate action was taken terrorism and crime would spread and Bengal would be again exposed to dangers and horrors of previous outbreak of violent revolutionary crime. Several of the chief leaders were accordingly incarcerated under Regulation III of 1818. This action came as surprise and checked the movement for the time being but not for long. New leaders were found and operations were resumed in December. Robbery of rupees seventeen thousand, the property of the Assam Bengal Railway, was committed at Chittagong by four Bhadralok youths armed with revolvers. Subsequent police investigations showed that certain Bhadralok youths were hiding in suspicious circumstances in a house in a village at some distance from Chittagong. The search of this house ten days after the robbery led to the discovery of a number of weapons and ammunition which included cartridges of foreign type mentioned above. An attempt to arrest the occupants of the house led to a running fight between them and the body of police and villagers and to the arrest of two youths with firearms in their possession. An attempt was made to decoy from his house one of the chief witnesses in the robbery case with the obvious intention of murdering him and on the next evening a sub-inspector who had arrested one of the accused in this case and who knew other members of the gang by sight was shot at Chittagong. It has been mentioned above that the assassination of certain police officers had long been contemplated by the terrorist party and that some of the persons who were acquitted in the Alipore conspiracy case stated that this was the immediate object of the conspiracy in the early part of 1923. Persons were found to be watching the movements of these officers and their residences. These watchers were themselves placed under observation and traced to places which were known to be the haunts of conspirators.

DAY MURDER.

In January, 1924, Mr. Day was murdered in Calcutta by Gopi Mohan Saha in mistake for Mr. Tegart and in April Mr. Bruce was fired at in Harrison Road in circumstances which suggest that this was a similar case of mistaken identity. Ammunition used in the murder of Mr. Day and in the Chittagong murder was also of foreign type already referred to. In March a bomb factory was discovered in Calcutta fully equipped with explosives and implements for loading and fitting bombshells of which a number of both loaded and unloaded were found. This discovery showed not only the existence of efficient organisation but also high degree of scientific knowledge, since the bombs used marked a distinct advance on anything which had previously come to light modelled on mills bomb and loaded with ammonium picrate. Police investigation into this case led to the discovery of one of the mauser pistols stolen from Messrs. Rodda and Company in 1914 and also a revolver and ammunition about the same time. An young Bhadralok was severely injured whilst handling explosives at Faridpur. In May, three youths were seen to reconnoitre a building occupied by police officers in circumstances which pointed strongly to an intention to throw a bomb. In July, a well-known member of the party was arrested in the streets of Calcutta with a fully loaded revolver in his possession for which offence he was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

RED BENGAL LEAFLETS.

At the end of July the public were startled by the appearance of Red Bengal leaflets, the first issue of which announced the initiation of a campaign of assassination of police officers and warned the public that any one interfering would meet the same fate. The second issue which appeared shortly afterwards impressed on the political leaders of Bengal the necessity for the existence of an active violence party and indicated that this party had come to stay. Government are now in a position definitely to state these leaflets were printed in Calcutta and were issued by a certain section of this party of violence. The terrorist literature if this type so familiar in the campaign of 1914-18 exercised while the publication and wide distribution to carefully selected persons simultaneously throughout the province is indicative by itself of the existence of a widespread organisation behind it. Among a large number of persons to whom the leaflets were sent were the magistrate who held the identification parade in the Alipore conspiracy case, witness in the case against Gopi Mohan Saha and the judge who tried and the standing Counsel who prosecuted in the bomb case.

KHADDAR SHOP TRAGEDY.

On the night of 22nd of August a bomb of the same type as those referred to above, was hurled into a khaddar shop at 25 Mirzapur Street, Calcutta. The bomb exploded and killed on the spot one man in the shop and severely wounded another. The third occupant of the shop Sisir Kumar Ghosh who was dealt with under Regulation III of 1818 in connection with the revolutionary campaign of 1914-18 jumped out of the shop in pursuit of the individual who, he stated, actually threw the bomb. This man Basanta Kumar Dhenki was captured. A youth named Santi Kal Chakrabarti was also arrested on the spot. They were both placed on their trial at the last High Court Sessions. Santi Lal was unanimously acquitted by the verdict of the jury and was discharged. Basanta Kumar Dhenki, who was found not guilty by a divided verdict of 7 to 2 and 8 to one in the two different charges, was remanded in custody for retrial by the presiding judge who disagreed with the verdict of the jury. Santi Lal was released from the Sessions Court on the 29th of September. His dead body was found shockingly mutilated between Dum Dum and Belgharia on the early morning of 3rd October.

The above is a very brief outline of the outward manifestation of the existence of a violent conspiracy as disclosed by overt acts which are already public property. But apart from these specific cases the Government are in possession of the information which has come from various sources and from different parts of the province which shows that during the course of the current year conspirators have in addition attempted to assassinate police officers, high Government officials, and members of their own organisations whom they suspect of giving information to the authorities. No less than five such attempts are known to have been made during and subsequent to July last. The fact that the intended victims escaped death at the hands of the miscreants who set forth armed with bombs and pistols to murder them can only be attributed to Providence. In some cases assassins suspected police vigilance. In others they were thwarted by the unexpected movements of their intended victims. It is impossible in view of the confidential nature of this information to make public precise details of these particular plots, but information regarding them is being continually confirmed by subsequent events and from other sources.

PRESS AND PLATFORM.

A brief reference may here be made to the campaign in the Press and on the public platforms which has proved so effective an agency in assisting the party to protect their organisation and increase their numbers. This campaign started in 1922 and has grown in intensity. Eulogy of old revolutionaries, idealising of youths who committed murders and other crimes and publication of their biographies have all been resorted to with the obvious intention of inciting the youth of Bengal to follow their example. Articles still appear daily in the Indian Press fomenting racial hatred and verging as near to incitements to violence as law admits.

As the foregoing facts show the situation has become increasingly serious during the past two years. In June last the terrorist campaign was given a great impetus by the resolution of the Bengal Provincial Conference which expressed admiration for the spirit of self-sacrifice exhibited by Gopi Mohan Saha.

The effects of the resolution were electrical. It is by far the most potent recruiting instrument which ever had been placed in the hands of the organisers of violent crime and it had been a continual incitement to the youth of Bengal to take to violent ways at present. Then there is in Bengal a large criminal association secretly organised and equipped for a campaign, the immediate object of which is to paralyse Government by assassination of their officers. The existence of this association is now admitted in all quarters and its magnitude was strikingly emphasised by Mr. C. R. Das in a recent interview with the Press. It is daily increasing in strength and as in the years before 1915 ordinary measures have failed to check it.

PLEA FOR EXTRAORDINARY POWERS.

The situation has become so serious that the Governor-in-Council is forced to ask that he may be armed with extraordinary powers which will alone enable him to deal with it effectively. He has, therefore, decided to summon the Legislative Council without delay to consider measures of legislation which will be placed before it to that end. This legislation will follow the lines of the Defence of India Act and rules which proved effective in crushing the conspiracy of 1914-18 which had the same aims, the same methods and largely the same leaders as the conspiracy of to-day. It was the unanimous opinion of all who examined the question that it is impossible to deal with terrorist crime under ordinary law or through ordinary courts and that powers given by the Defence of India Act and rules proved an effective weapon. Whilst no other powers ever had been suggested as really effective, Regulation III of 1818 is not well adapted to deal with the situation. It can be used to deal with irreconcilable leaders, but is unnecessarily harsh for dealing with the rank and file of the conspiracy among whom are men who may become leaders, potential assassins and recruits who must be dealt with if the movement is to be checked, but can be dealt with a milder method of internment. Had the Government possessed those powers earlier they would have used them against the murderers of the Sankaritola Postmaster and Mr. Day both of whom were known before the murders were committed as recent recruits of the conspiracy and would thus not only have averted the outrages, but prevented these youths from becoming active criminals. The legislation will further provide for a special procedure for trying persons accused of violent crimes. Terrorism of witness and juries, the failure of juries through fear to return verdicts in accordance with the evidence, the murder of witnesses and persons who have confessed or turned King's evidence, fear of witnesses to disclose facts within their knowledge, all combine to render justice unobtainable under the existing law. These have already operated in more than one recent case. The legislation will not give Government any extraordinary powers to deal with sedition, with industrial movements or with communal disturbances even though they may menace the maintenance of order. Cases of this kind will be left to ordinary courts. It is aimed solely at secret criminal conspiracy, which has terrorism as its object or method.

The Governor-in-Council is convinced that a large majority of the members view terrorist conspiracy with the same abhorrence as he himself. The necessity for dealing with this terrorist movement swiftly and effectively so as to ensure the arrest of the most dangerous conspirators without giving them warning which would enable them to carry on and direct the conspiracy whilst in hiding has compelled the Governor-in-Council to ask the Governor-General to promulgate an ordinance on the lines of which the Bill will follow.

GOVERNOR'S APPEAL.

The Governor-in-Council regrets that he has been forced by circumstances to have recourse to these extraordinary measures which are repugnant to him. But in the situation with which he was confronted he had no alternative. All the political parties in India have condemned violence as the means of political advance and Government look to every true well-wisher of his country to support them in every measure necessary to suppress anarchy and terrorism. The evils attendant on former conspiracy, misery that was caused uselessly, contamination of youth that resulted, are fresh in their memory and Government feel assured that the people of Bengal can regard with nothing but horror the possibility of a recurrence of similar calamities.

BENGAL'S REPLY TO REPRESSION.

ALL-BENGAL HARTAL ON SATURDAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA. Oct 26.

Bengal's reply to the policy of repression launched by the Government was given today in a meeting of about fifteen thousand people in the Mirzapur Park under the presidency of Sjt. Satyamsundar Chakraborti. Earlier in the day a conference was held in the Albert Hall of leaders of different parties in which a line of action was decided upon. The Mirzapur Park meeting was attended by Sir Nilratan Sarkar, Sir P. C. Roy, Mr. J. Chaudhury, Dr. Prankrishna Acharya, Babu Satyananda Bose, Babu Bepin Chandra Pal and other leaders of different political parties.

The meeting passed the following resolution:—

"In spite of differences of political opinions among different parties we the citizens of Calcutta assembled in a public meeting do hereby resolve unanimously that the passing of the New Ordinance and application of the Old Regulation are unnecessary, uncalled for and harmful to the true interests of the country and instead of alleviating will further aggravate the public discontent and that the cult of revolutionary violence of which Government is so apprehensive, will take deeper root in the land.

This meeting strongly protests against the launching of the policy of repression by Government in pursuance of which so many devoted workers of the country have been deprived of their freedom without reason and without trial."

The resolution was proposed by Dr. Prankrishna Acharya of Brahmo Samaj and supported by Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, Sir P. C. Roy and Moulvi Mujiber Rahman editor of the "Mussalman."

The president in a lengthy speech narrated from personal experience the woes of Bengal in the Partition and the internment days and expressed the opinion that a calamity of the same nature was going to overtake Bengal. He refused to believe that instances cited by Lord Reading and Lord Lytton made out the existence of a revolutionary conspiracy of a violent nature and maintained that it was Government who was going to resort to repression which was a form of violence. He ended by appealing to the people to non-cooperate with Government.

The best speech of the evening was of Babu Bepin Chandra Pal. He maintained that man's difficulty was God's opportunity and hoped that Bengal may now become united in view of the troubled times that were ahead. Love of liberty was an outstanding feature of Bengal culture and it was very difficult to state whether new letters forced for that province were a compliment to her people or their condemnation. He hoped that the sons of Bengal might be united in truth and not be divided through differences of opinions and personal predilections.

It was decided that meetings would be held on Friday next and a hartal should be observed on Saturday next throughout Bengal.

A BOLT FROM THE BLUE.

SIR P. C. ROY ON REPRESSIVE POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Expressing his opinion on the repression in Bengal, Sir P. C. Roy says, it is a bolt from the blue. It is evidently a revival of the old policy of relentless repression which we had hoped had been abandoned for good. He had hoped, in vain. It seems that the Star Chamber methods of spriting away people had become obsolete and antiquated. I have not been able to see eye to eye with the Swarajya Party, but there is ample room for honest differences of opinion. It must, however, be said to the credit of the Swarajists that they are the only Party which have made a resolute and bold stand against the Bureaucracy which, I have often said is the curse of the land. I appeal to the people of Bengal to sink all their differences and stand as one man at this crisis.

Dr. J. M. Das Gupta says Bengal is again in the midst of a whirlpool of repression.

A band of most selfless and ardent workers for the national cause has been put inside the prison bars and from the scale in which these arrests have been started it may be safely inferred that a good many more will have to go the same way before long. The Bureaucracy apparently think that they will crush the spirit of Bengal by these cultured methods. But Bengal has withstood several such storms and has always come out stronger than before. Will Bengal fail to-day? Bengal has always come out best during adversity and this time also she is sure to make the answer the whole world expects of her. It is a peculiar dispensation of the providence that this should happen just on the eve of the anniversary of the "Forward" which was born during a national crisis, thanks to the genius of Desbandhu Das and the earnest endeavours of his small band of helpers. The "Forward" has amply justified its existence so long. She enters on her second year with the great responsibility of guiding the national movement May the Almighty give it the strength and foresight to tread in the right path.

MR. DAS LEAVES SIMLA IMMEDIATELY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

Owing to the recent development in Bengal in connection with the arrests of several prominent individuals and the prospect of an early meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. C. R. Das has cancelled his stay here and is returning immediately to Calcutta. He leaves to-morrow by the Calcutta Mail and excepts to meet Pandit Motilal Nehru at the Allahabad Railway Station to discuss with him the situation.

The previous decision to hold a meeting of the Executive of the Swaraj Party at Delhi on 31st October may have to be reconsidered in the light of the latest developments.

CALCUTTA CORPORANION AND BENGAL ARRESTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CCALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

A special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation will be held on Wednesday the 29th October to consider what arrangements should be made for carrying on the duties of the Chief Executive Officer during the absence of Mr. S. C. Bose.

Babu Brojo Gopal Goswami will move a resolution condemning the action of Government in arresting the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. S. C. Bose.

"NOW'S THE TIME TO SUPPORT SWARAJISTS."

MR. S. S. IYENGAR ON SPECIAL ORDINANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-Advocate-General and President of the Madras Swarajya Party, says regarding the special Ordinance, that Government found the Swarajya Party getting too strong in the country and took to repressive steps. Now is the time for patriots to join the Swarajya Party forthwith and show that far from being daunted they were prepared to support the Swarajya Party and Mr. Das wholeheartedly.

CALCUTTAPRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Commenting on the new Ordinance, the "Statesman" says:—The measure is aimed at preventing crimes of violence and at nothing else and Lord Reading has included in his statement an assurance that he and his Government will proceed steadily along the lines of development authoritatively laid down by Parliament. All who have the welfare of the country at heart will give Lord Reading and Lord Lytton their sympathy and support in their difficult situation.

"BANKRUPTCY OF STATESMANSHIP."

Under the heading "Bankruptcy of statesmanship, the "Bengalee" writes: We feel constrained to say that whoever may have initiated this revived repression has led the Government of Lord Reading into the greatest blunder of its life. The paper adds what the situation called for was not repression but attempts at reasonable reconciliation. We have no reason to think that the Swarajists are not in a mood to reconsider their policy and programme if only the Government will hold out the olive branch to them, and in view of all this Government of Lord Reading has taken or permitted a most unwise course that could be taken at this moment.

"REPRESSION WILL NOT DAUNT US."

"Forward," the first anniversary of which will be celebrated to-morrow, writing under the caption "Repression will not daunt us" says: A mere glance at the list of persons arrested, either under Regulation III or the carefuly hatched Ordinance, will make it plain to the meanest understanding that the blow is aimed against the Swarajya Party. The paper adds: The attempt to crush a political party that works in the open and in a perfectly constitutional manner is a proceeding that cannot but undermine all respect for constitutionalism and make ordered progress impossible.

A THRILL OF INDIGNATION

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes: The arrest of a large number of persons in all parts of Bengal on Saturday last will send a thrill of indignation throughout the length and breadth of the country.

"LEADER'S" WARNING TO GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

The "Leader" commenting on the Bengal Ordiance says:—"The power given to the Executive and Police officers to make arrests without warrant and some other provisions of the Ordinance cannot be supported by any one who is aware of the liability if not the proneness of the Executive and the Police, unchecked by public opinion or judicial tribunals, to abuse unusual and extra-ordinary powers vested in them. It is our duty to state plainly what we think of the serious step taken by the Viceroy and to warn Government against the beginnings of a new policy the limits of which cannot be definitely known even to them."

57 ARRESTS UP TO SUNDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Only one more arrest under the Special Ordiance has been reported in the province since yesterday, the total number up to this noon being fiftyseven including thirty in Calcutta. No further arrests have been made in Calcutta.

"PIONEER'S" COMMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, October 25.

The "Pioneer" commenting on the Bengal Ordinance says it will not come as a surprise to those who have been watching the development of anarchical and revolutionary conspiracy in that province and hopes that the Viceroy's appeal for the support and co-operation of all who have at heart the peace, prosperity and the political future of India will meet with ready response. The gravity of the issue stands self-revealed.

'A SINISTER DEVELOPEMENT.'

THE "HINDU'S" COUNMENT.

MADRAS, October 25.

The "Hindu" considers the promulgation of the new ordinance by the Viceroy and the arrests of prominent political leaders in Bengal a serious and sinister development. The paper says Government having not asked for but taken a blank cheque must expect to face popular excitement and, as past experiences in Bengal has shown, the fact will again be made obvious that repression is never an adequate response to calls for the remedy of just grievances.

"MAD FOLLY OF GOVERNMENT."

The "Swarajya" says it is a clearly premeditated move to crush the Bengal Swarajists. The arrests are only an indication of the mad folly and the utter bankruptcy of statesmanship in the Government. The paper adds that at this trying and critical moment it is necessary for the people of Bengal to remain cool and completely non-violent against all provocation.

Other papers have not yet commented.

ALLIANCE BANK CASE,

ALL THREE ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

Mr. D. C. Hunter, Sessions Judge of Allahabad, delivered judgment this morning in the Alliance Bank of India case of an alleged fraud in which three persons, Paresh Nath Mukerji, Diraj Chunder Pal and Hirday Bhusan Ghose, were tried on charges of fraudulently obtaining large sums of money by means of forged documents. The case occupied several weeks and the accused, were residents of Chandernagore who were formerly acquitted in the Lloyds Bank Case at Calcutta and extradited. The principal witness was Mr. S. C. Dutt who was also an accused but had turned approver. The Sessions Judge found all the three accused guilty under section 471 of the I. P. C., of using as genuine forged documents and sentenced Paresh Nath Mukerji to six years' Pal to five years', and Ghose to four years', rigorous imprisonment each.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

DR. KITCHLEW ELECTED PRESIDENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

Doctor Saifuddin Kitchlew has been elected to preside over the next Khilafat Conference at Belgaum.

October 25 was the last date fixed for final nomination for presidentship of the Belgaum Khilafat Conference. Thirteen Provincial Khilafat Committees sent the result of their elections in time. The Provincial Committees of Agra, Assam, Andhra, Madras, Bangalore, Berar, Central Provinces, Ajmer, Delhi, Sindh and Oudh nominated Doctor Kitchlow, and the provinces of Punjab and Burma nominated Maulana Zafarali Khan Saheb.

MADRAS CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The tenure of the present President of the Madras Corporation terminates by the end of the this month and the election of the successor will take place on the fourth of November. Dr. C. Natesar Mudaliar, M. L. C., who was a candidate for the presidentship has to-day announced in the press the withdrawal of his candidature in favour of another candidate the Sheriff of Madras, in deference to the wishes of his Moslem friends that the next president should be a Mahomedan and in order to strengthen Hindu-Muslim Unity.

REFORMS INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The Reforms Enquiry Committee had another discussion this morning before dispersing. The Committee is expected to reassemble at Delhi on 24th November. It is understood that no more witnesses will be examined and the Committee will discuss the line of Report.

PT. K. K. MALAVIYA RELEASED.

An Associated Press message says that Pandit Krishna Kanta Malaviya, who was charged with refusing to serve as a special constable during the Allahabad riots, was acquitted by the trying Magistrate who was satisfied with Pt. Malaviya's explanation, and the evidence tendered.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

There has been nearly general rain in Southeast Madras with a few falls in Malabar. Coimbatore reports two inches and Trivandrum one.

Temperatures are high in Baluchistan.

Forecast.—No rainfall of importance outside South Madras.

EXCHANGE BANK T. T.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfers is one shilling five and thirty-one thirty second pence and demand is one shilling and six pence.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 25.

H T City of Marseilles, Brown, Southampton.
Ganga, Ferreira, Genoa.
Varela, Baird, Basrah.

DEPARTURES.

October 26.

Shwedagon, Gentle, Rangoon.
Nurmahal, Bomjey, Rangoon.
Mongolia, Levy, Rangoon.
Sumatra Maru, Asia, Kobe.
City of Harvard, Large, Liverpool via Karachi.
Ranee, Pinson, Karachi.
Mandala, Kitson, Karachi.
Garada, Hitchings, Calcutta.
Nagina, MacLean, Calcutta.
Hymettus, Keynes, Australia.

LOADING.

October 25.

Steamer Tokushima Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Bema for Rangoon.
Steamer Nordkyn for Hamburg.

S S Ganga:—The Al Italiana steamer Ganga, 1933 tons, Captain Ferrera, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1931 tons, Captain S K Baird, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Basrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru 4272 tons, Captain Y Asia, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S City of Harvard:—The City Line steamer City of Harvard, 4419 tons, Captain E R Large, sailed yesterday from harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Company's steamer Shwedagon, 1936 tons, Captain A L Gentle, sailed yesterday from harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garada, 3218 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Mandala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Mandala, 5199 tons, Captain A L Kitson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Hymettus:—The B I S N Company's steamer Hymettus, 3985 tons, Captain W J Keynes, sailed yesterday from harbour for Australia, with a general cargo.

S S Ranee:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Ranee, 2993 tons, Captain C H Pinson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with some bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, October 25.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Karapara, 3722, Durban, 29/10, M M and Co.
2 Narranda 5639 London, 8/11 M M & Co.
5 Cl Harvard 4419, Karachi, 27/10 B I S N and Co.
6 Mandala, 5199, Karachi, 25/10, M M and Co.
7 Nagina 4990 Karachi 26/10, M M and Co.
8 Arcturus, 3816, New York, 5/11, Volkart Bros.
11 Cracovia 4672 Trieste, 1/11 L Triestino.
12 Nordkyn, 2936, Karachi 3/11 L Edward Ltd.
13 Dictator 3149 Dunkirk, 30/10 T M and Co.
15 Padua, 3678, Antwerp 7/11 M M & Co.
17 Marie Maersk, 3037, N F, N F, Grahams Trading Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Ranee 3634, N F, 26/10, T M and Co.
2 Ganga 1933 Trieste 5/11 L Triestino.
4 Varela 1923 Basrah 31/10 M M & Co.
5 Barala, 1899, P G, 29/10, M M and Co.
6 Jalapalaka 2630 Rgoon 24/10 Scindia S N Co.
7 Cl. Macbride, 2009, Malabar, 30/10 J P and Co.
8 Garada, 3218, Calcutta, 26/10, M M and Co.
9 Takushima Maru, 4257, Kobe, 2/11, N Y K
10 & 11 Goalpara, 3215, Rangoon, 25/10, M M and Co.
12 Jaladuta, 2593, Karachi, 26/10, S S N and Co.
14 Chakla, 1727, Karachi, 25/10, M M and Co.
15 Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N F S Hassum and Co.
16 Kilkadini, 129, Malabar, 24/10, M Ratanshi and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Hymettus, 2988, Australia, 26/10, M M and Co.
C & E Sumatra Maru, 4272, Nagoya, 25/10, O O Kaisha.
D Nourlel-Bahr 199 Aleppy 30/10 M S N Co.
H Magwe, 90, NF, NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantua due about 21st October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 12th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mancla due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.
Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.
Naringa due about 15th December, Agent M M & Co.
Manora due about 5th January, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 29th January, Agent M, M, and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
1 Tiepolo (not fixed).

FROM HULL.

City of Madras due about 30th October, Agent J F and Co.
Vigo (not fixed), Agent J. F. Co.
Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F. Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Reichenfels due about 30th October, Agent L Edward and Co.
Trifels due about 6th November, Agent L Edward.
Werdenfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward.
Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla due about 30th October, Agent Graham T Co.
Hemland due abou t18th November, Agent Graham T Co.
Vinstra due about 7th December, Agent, Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM

Konderkerk due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Rovenkirk due about 30th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste due about 7th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 31st October, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Boston due about 30th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Hankow due about 14th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algic due about 10th November, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 30th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sonnko Maru due about 30th October, Agent O. S. Kaisha.
Mogioku Maru due about 17th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hoba Maru due about 16th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ferin due about 27th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 1st November, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

October 25.

S S Morvada for London:—8060 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 7904 cwt barley Ralli Bros; 33 bundles lamb skin (for fur) Thos Cook & Son Ltd; 5 packages woolie neatpets Thos Cook & Son Ltd; 150 cases sandalwood oil Thos Cook & Son Ltd; 23 bundles lamb skins (for furs) M M T Atshur; 4800 cwt groundnut oil cakes The Alliance Trading Co.

S S Morvada for Havre:—212 cwt crushed myraboilams F F Campbell & Co Ltd; 170 cwt cashew nuts kernal V Bhaskar.

S S Morvada for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt poppyseed Louis Dreyfus & Co. 8260 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Caledonia for London:—1¼ cwt ivory H Rawji & Sons.

S S Ganga for Genoa: 1000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 5700 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros. 40 bales silk waste Gorio Ltd.

S S Ganga for Naples:—7000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

S S Arcturus for Genoa:—2000 cwt gingelly seed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 2000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd.

S S Arcturus for New York:—3 bales salted goat skins Briskey Company; 3 cases sheep casings (4¼ cwt) Abbas Shustary.

S S Umona for Dunkirk:—550 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Umona for Barcelona:—300 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—1500 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

S S Dictator for Drieppe:—5000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Narkunda for London:—15 tons casein The Midland Dairy Farm; 8000 cwt groundnut oil cake The Alliance Trading Co; 1482 cwt barley Ralli Bros; 6000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 12703 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros; 101 cwt casein R Chimanlal & Co; 11 bales goat skins tanned T P Veloo Mistry.

S S Narkunda for Marseilles:—2000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S York Castle for Aberdeen:—10000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co Ltd; 50000 cwt cottonseed Strauss & Co Ltd.

S S City of Harvard for Marseilles:—50 cwt turmeric Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S City of Harvard for Valencia:—1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Fiume for Malta:—3 bales cotton carpets K Chellaram; 20 bales cotton yarn J David & Co Ltd.

S S Fiuma for Trieste:—4000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 2500 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

S S Fiume for Bari:—10000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Padua for Hull or Antwerp:—12000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd.

S S Padua for Hull:—7000 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Nordkyn for Antwerp:—880 cwt linseed oil cake A Durst.

S S Nordkyn for Rotterdam:—2000 cwt linseed oil cakes A Durst.

S S Tokushima Maru for Hongkong:—150 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co Ltd.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe:—315 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 61 bales cotton H Jagmohandas & Co.

S S Tokushima Maru for Moji:—960 lbs condiments (20 cases) S T M Poonjiaji & Co.

IMPORTS.

October 25.

S S Hoogkirk, Agents E D Sassoon & Co Ltd—From Hamburg:—13 bales cotton blankets. 199 bales paper. 17 bales press cloths; 355 cases slates; 39 cases varnish; 8 cases ivory; 13 cases ironware; 75 cases marbles; 15 cases portwine; 47 cases wire netting; 23 cases woollen shawls; 27 cases trimmings; 17 cases woollens; 45 cases padlocks; 22 cases lamp parts; 10 crates beer; 246 crates glass bottles; 26 crates chinaware; 81 crates earthenware. 62 drums magnesium chloride. 28 bags iron screws; 29 barrels prussiate of potash; 150 barrels borax; 200 kegs borax; 50 kegs copper sulphate; 300 casks lump alum; 100 casks bicarbonate of soda.

From Antwerp:—101 cases window glass. 160 cases tacks; 110 cases panel pins; 637 cases wire nails; 50 cases paper; 128 cases glassware; 50 cases naphtaline; 33 cases zinc sheets; 920 pieces steel angles; 17850 pieces basic steel bars. 2458 bundles basic steel bars. 244 bundles gas tubes; 329 bundles steel tees; 887 bundles mild steel circles; 50 crates wall tiles; 150 crates tiles; 170 bags tiles; 150 bags iron washers; 110 d/bags rivets; 16 casks earthenware; 30 casks colour; 100 casks red lead; 720 casks china clay.

From Rotterdam:—601 bales straw boards; 813 bales paper; 23 bales leatherware; 170 d/bags sulphate of potash; 45 d/bags bolts and nuts; 550 d/bags carraway seed. 250 bags carraway seed; 850 bags soda ash; 248 bags rivets; 323 cases rivets; 43 cases chinaware; 30 cases codliver oil; 225 cases beer; 118 cases hardware; 17 cases enamel; 45 cases tacks; 60 cases velvets. 82 cases cottons. 670 cases nails; 40 cases hollow glass; 17 cases silk trimmings; 272 cases schnapps; 473 cases cheese; 1450 cases vegetable fat; 100 cases celcory; 100 cases condensed milk; 53 cases glow lamps; 8 casks glow lamps; 52 casks sulphate of alumina; 22 casks sugar of lead; 205 kegs paint; 15 kegs oxalic acid; 30 kegs nitrate of strontium; 30 kegs barium nitrate. 776 bags farina. 20 corboys formic acid; 21 drums chlorid eof zinc; 525 pieces iron plates; 30 pieces mild steel bars; 30 pieces pipes; 226 bundles pipes; 100 bundles steel plates; 100 pieces steel plates; 12 pieces bends; 21 cases bends; 34 bundles bends; 1771 bundles gas tubes; 1249 pieces gas tubes; 618 bundles galv iron tubes; 223 pieces galv iron tubes. 160 packages acetic acid.

From Karachi:—317 bales wool; 705 bags apricots; 51 bags dry prawns. 10 bundles salted fish.

S S Karapara Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.—From Durban:—1214 tons coal; 851 boxes gold bullion; 14 bales wool.

From Zanzibar:—2 cases silver coins; 3 cases ivory; 11 pieces ivory; 2322 bales cloves.

From Delagoa Bay:—5 bales cotton.

From Mozambique: 15 bags beans; 428 bags sea shells.

From Mombassa:—1180 bales cottons; 64 tusks and pieces ivory; 654 bundles coyries; 411 bundles m bark; 50 bags coffee; 663 bags potatoes.

From Killindini:—3042 bales cottons.

S S Varsova Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co From Bushire:—15 cases specie. 1 case currency notes.

From Busrah:—8 crates oxygen cylinders; 15 empty gas cylinders; 39 cases dates; 556 bags dates; 892 bundles dates; 7781 baskets dates.

REFORMS IN BENGAL.

LETTER OF INDIAN ASSOCIATION

REPLY OF BENGAL GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, Oct. 24.

In the course of further correspondence with the Indian Association of Calcutta regarding the suspension of the Reforms in Bengal, the Private Secretary to the Governor writes:—It is frequently asserted in the Press that the late Ministers acted unconstitutionally in not resigning when the demand for their salaries was first defeated by one vote in March last, and it is said that they were actuated by selfish personal interests in thus 'sticking to office.' The fact that Messrs. Fazlul Huq and Ghuznavi worked six months without any salary and at great personal sacrifice should be a sufficient answer to the latter unjust charge, and the letter of the Indian Association was sufficient to disprove the former. In the countries where responsible government exists, the Ministers have been repeatedly defeated in the Legislatures without resigning.

The present Government in England, which does not in fact command the majority in the House of Commons has been defeated some ten or twelve times. The crucial test is whether or not Government can carry its essential proposals and it is only when it is clear that the majority of the Legislature wants the change of Government and is determined to obtain it that resignation is inevitable. Applying the analogy to tche Bengal Legislative Council no such clear indication was given by the majority of its members of their wish for the change of the Ministers.

Even now there is no agreement as to what was the object of the Council in the rejection of the demand for the Ministers' salaries on March 24th and August 16th. The Swarajists claim that those two votes clearly indicated the rejection by the people of Bengal of the system of dyarchy and that a similar result would have been obtained whoever had been the Ministers in charge of the 'Transferred' Departments. The Indian Association on the other hand contended that those votes meant nothing of the kind but clearly indicated the wish of the Council for the change of Ministers.

The fact was, as every one knew, that those votes did not "indicate clearly" anything at all but was capable, as the Association pointed out, of different interpretations. In such circumstances it was clearly constitutional for the Government to submit the issue to the Council a second time and the patriotic of the Ministers to work without salary until this would be done.

If the Indian Association is correct in thinking that the rejection of the demand for the Ministers' salaries in March was the indication of the wish of the Council for the change of Ministers an opportunity was afforded to the members in August of correcting the mistaken method they had previously adopted to express their wishes.

As this opportunity was again neglected. His Excellency has no opinion but to accept the consequences of the refusal of the Council twice repeated to make provision for any Ministers at all.

DELAY IN SANCTIONING BILLS

MR. SPENCE'S EVIDENCE BEFORE REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Mr. G. H. Spence of the Legislative Department was examined at length by Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith at the Reforms Enquiry Committee, to-day. He gave explanations showing that complaints made either by witnesses or by local Governments that the Government of India delayed the sanctioning of Bills or obstructed them was without foundation. Some relaxation was contemplated and would be welcomed by his Department. Sometimes local governments hustled them and he gave as an instance the case of the Oudh Rent Bill for whose sanction only a week was given.

Dr. Sapru mentioned in this connection that he being the Law Member at the time protested both against his short notice as well as against the request received from the U. P. Government for getting the Viceroy's sanction before the Bill had been passed by the local Council.

Mr. Spence said he remembered these and added incidentally that the Secretary of State sent a communication to the Government of India for liberalisation of the Oudh Rent Bill. This was communicated to the local government. The witness was indistinctly heard adding that the local government could not carry out these suggestions as they were anxious to get the Bill passed without delay.

The Mysore Government have sanctioned the immediate opening of a combined Ayurvedic and Unani dispensary at Shimoga. The institution will be under the control of the Medical Department and will work under the supervision of the District Medical Officer, Shimoga district.

The Iron merchants of Madras at a meeting unanimously resolved to send a memorial to the Tariff Board now sitting at Bombay protesting against any further enhancement in duties on iron and steel of whatever description irrespective of the country of its origin.—(A.P.)

According to the correspondent of "Hindu," six persons, including retired Police Inspector, have been arrested in connection with the outrage of shooting Mr. A. Venkatraman, I.C.S., at Vizagapatam.

DEEPAVALI.

Immense love for old institutions and ideas is the characteristic of the human race. The conservative nature in man endurreth through the various stages of human civilisation. The celebration of Divali Holidays which is observed almost throughout the land with more or less enthusiasm may be looked upon as the attempt of the Hindu community to keep up the spirit of the old days. Though the event for which the Divali Celebrations are held is clean forgotten, the incidents have been clothed in a fashion to suit the requirements of the age.

The Divali Holidays extend over a week. The holidays begin on the 13th day of the dark half of Ashwin and extend to the 5th day of the lunar half of Kartik. It is rather a hard task to cut a clear way through the mist and veil that clusters round the origin or these holidays. The difficulty is greater in the case of Divali Holidays, because, they extend over a week and the incidents for which the first, and the last day are celebrated seem to be absolutely separate.

The most important days of the festivities fall on the first four days; Narak Chaturdashi, Amavasya, Bali-pratipada and Bhaubij. Naraka Chaturdashi is connected with a heroic of Shree Krishna. The incident is described in the Bhagawat which depicts the sublime love of devotees towards Shree Krishna. The story, in brief, is this. Long long ago there was a demon named Naraka who with an ambition of marrying every young damsel of neighbouring chieftains invaded their territories and secured the possession of the girls of marriagable age. The number of such girls rose to guard total of sixteen thousand and odd. Such a state of affairs naturally aroused the indignation of other chieftains. All the chieftains consulted Shree Krishna who had already established his reputation as a first rate warrior by his successful duel with the mighty Kamsa. With a powerful contingent at his command Shree Krishna attacked the well-guarded citadel of Naraka. Naraka fell in the battle and Shree Krishna freed all the damsels that had been mewed up in the harem of that Naraka. Shree Krishna had killed Naraka before the sunrise. It is not given to the mortals of the twentieth century to fight the demons, but every Hindu in India takes particular care to bathe on that day before the sunrise as Shree Krishna did long ago, after having slain the demon. Hence, the 14th day of the Aswin dark half is known as Naraka Chaturdashi.

Then comes the last day of Ashwin on which the Goddess of Wealth is worshipped. In this connection also there is a Puranic story. There reigned a king named Bali, (the Strong), who by his valour and prowess not only subjugated the ruling inhabitants of this planet, but also held as prisoners many gods and goddesses. Among the godly prisoners, was also Laxmi, the Goddess of Wealth. In order to relieve the gods from such humiliating position God incarnated as a dwarf Brahmin and wended his way to the court of the king, who unaware of the trick played upon him asked him to choose his like. The dwarf demanded everything that could be covered by his three strides. By the first two strides he enveloped the earth and the sky and the third stride he placed on the head of the king and sent him to the nether worlds where he was given a spacious kingdom to rule over. Thus Goddess Laxmi was liberated and every body naturally tried to count her strides. In the function of celebrating the freedom of Laxmi, the merchant princes of India take a great interest and commemorate the event with great *eclat*.

The same story read from the point of the king, leads us to the Bali-Pratipada, the third day of the Divali festival. When the king Bali did not withdraw the promise he had made to the dwarf, the dwarf was pleased and as the token of appreciation, he set apart the day of Kartik Sud Pratipada as the Bali's day, Bali-Pratipada.

The fourth day is celebrated because the God of Death went to his sister's house and gave her presents of ornaments, etc. The God of Death and Love being two almost contradictory terms, people must have thought the event to be too precious to be forgotten. This may be recognized as the day special for the brothers and sister to meet together.

The readers will see that no amount of ingenuity will be able to detect the relations between the days huddled together as Divali Holidays. Again, one is unable to detect any connection of these Holidays with the Pandavas of the Mahabharata, though there is a tradition in certain parts of this presidency to associate Pandavas with the Holidays. Hindus everywhere celebrate these holidays by illuminating their houses, donning new clothes and general merry-marking.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

Lala Lajpat Rai has resigned the Presidentship of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee on account of indifferent health and other consideration. His resignation was placed before the Working Committee where it was proposed to place it before the next general meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee which is to be shortly held for annual elections.

Lala Lajpat Rai who has been suffering from fever since his return from the Unity Conference, is little better now. He has no fever, but cough is troubling him and he cannot get sufficient sleep.

EVERY WOMAN'S NEED.

At this time of year in the Far East every woman needs a tonic to build up the blood, to revitalize the nerves, to restore appetite, to put fresh colour into lips and cheeks, to revive energy and spirits depressed and debilitated by the long trying days of heat.

And it is just at this time that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are of the utmost value to women—and to worn-out, jaded men too—for they are a powerful restorative of exceptional merit because of their unique tonic action of the whole system through the blood and nerves.

Are you anaemic—bloodless? Is your nervous system so run-down that you cannot bear noise, are easily irritated, feel depressed, have lost the power to enjoy and derive benefit from your meals? Do you feel old and worn-out, back-achy, headachy, weak-kneed lacking in energy, ambition, desire to enjoy to their full the good things of life? If so, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are what you need. Give them a trial to-day and you will be surprised how soon your appetite will revive, your nerves will be soothed and invigorated, the ability to sleep soundly and restfully will come back to you, your general health and your whole outlook on life will become changed for the better, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

Do not delay. Your chemist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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FOR RETURNING HIM TO POWER.

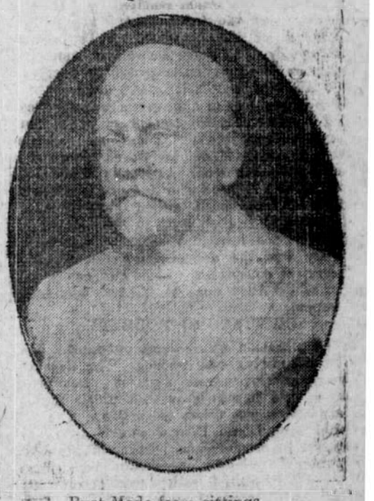
PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S "FINAL APPEAL"

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Washington.—In what may be expected to be his final appeal to the American people to return him to power, President Coolidge in an address at the Easter division of the Chamber of Commerce, which was broadcast almost throughout the country, contended that the present administration had brought an era of more than average prosperity. He denounced two revolutionary changes which, he said, were now proposed, namely, Government ownership of transportation and the limitation of powers of the supreme Court. He held the former was most perilous to the welfare of business and the independence of people, while the latter was wholly subversive of the American system of Government. He promised cooperation with other nations in the interest of peace as long as the independence of the United States was not jeopardised. He favoured constitutional covenants for outlawing aggressive warfare. He reaffirmed Government's opposition to international conferences for the discussion of "purely their own domestic affairs."—Reuter.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi announces that the general health of Delhi is rather better than is usually the case at this season of the year. Even in recently flooded areas there is not much sickness although it might have been expected after the privations and exposure to which the population concerned had been subjected.—(A.P.)

The late Hon.
Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu



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THE LITER TAURE OF WAR.

WHAT BOOKS TO READ.

Shaw has said that the only thing that can persuade men to unite is the one thing they all know to be wrong, and that is war. He refers, it must be presumed, to men's actions; but his remark, as it stands, equally true of their writings writes Mr. C. E. M. Joad in the "New Leader":—

Despite the fact of their unity on both heads, however, there is a marked difference between men's practice and their precepts; for whereas they unite to act in defence of war, they unite to write in its disfavour. All the great writers who have made war their theme seem either to have mocked or abused it. The exceptions are men like Tolstoy in 'War and Peace,' or Macaulay, whose object being to describe rather than to appraise war, are content, when their picture is complete to leave us to our own reflection and a few writers at the end of the last century, men for the most part feeble in health, like Nietzsche or Stevenson, who endeavoured to make up in vigour of sentiment what they lacked in robustness of person, and sang the praises of war to generation tired of a long peace.

Men set a false value on those qualities in which they are lacking; weak men worship strength, timid men violence. Such men flourish at the end of an era of peace. Hating their own weakness, they attribute their lack of vigour to the generation which produced them, abuse it for softness and luxury, and invoke war to save it from decadence.

Thus Neitzche, a neurotic who suffered from perpetual ill-health and finally drugged himself into insanity, wrote:—

"If ye cannot be saints of knowledge, then I pray you be at least its warriors. War and courage have done more great things than charity ..... One will have to pardon my occasionally chanting the paean of war ..... although it comes along like the night, war is nevertheless Apollo the true divinity for conserving and purifying the state." "For nations that are growing weak and contemptible, war may be prescribed as a remedy if indeed they really want to go on living. National consumption as well as individual admits of a brutal cure."

In the same strain Coleridge complains of peace as a time in which "all individual dignity and power is engulfed in court committees, institutions," while society was "This benefit club for mutual flattery;" and Henley wrote in a similar vein.

* * * *

Thus arose the disinfectant theory of war. The blood poured out by the combatants is hailed as a stream of Condy's fluid, which will purify society and purge the body politic of its humours. It does not appear that this view has at any time been shared by combatants. It was, however, for a short time popular among civilians in this country at the beginning of the recent war.

While Nietzsche and Henley, dons and dyspeptics, have bleated of the glories of war, the great men of literature have attacked it tooth and nail. Their methods fall roughly into two classes. They statirise war and show its absurdity, or they denounce it and reveal its horrors. War is an Aunt Sally for the shafts of their wit, or a target for the thunderbolts of their wrath. Continental writers on the whole have preferred irony to invective; English writers have proceeded by the more direct method of denunciation. The French are the greatest masters of irony, and Voltaire and Anatole France, with the occasional assistance of Swift and Shaw, have made war eternally ridiculous. War is the begetter of heroism and feats of courage and endurance have invested it with glamour. Yet what is heroism but a form of fear? The brave man fears the reproaches of his conscience, the reputation of cowardice, and the disgrace of his regiment more than he fears the bullets of the enemy. In case, however, these deterrents from flight are not sufficient discipline is invented as a prop to courage. The object of discipline is to make the dangers attendant upon so-called fear greater than those which must be faced by courage, and it does so by substituting the certainty of being shot for those who refuse to go over the top for the probability of being shot for those who consent.

Speaking through the mouth of M. Bergeret, Professor of Latin, in "The Wicker-Work Woman," Anatole France tells us that:—

"With soldiers, as with all crowds, the ruling passion the predominant thought is fear. They go to meet the enemy as the foe from whom the least danger is to be feared. Troops in line are so drawn up on both sides that flight is impossible In that lies all the art of battle. The armies of the Republic were victorious because the discipline of the olden times was maintained in them with the utmost severity while it was relaxed in the camp of the Allied Armies ..... Soldiers have never marched except under the pain of death."

Half a dozen conscripts shot each day to encourage the others, as Voltaire puts it, cause heroism to become sufficiently frequent to ensure victory. Shaw, touching nothing from which he does not strip the adornment strikes the same note. "There is only one universal passion," says Napoleon in "The Man of Destiny." "fear. Of all the thousand qualities a man may have, the only one you will find as certainly in the youngest drummer boy as in me is fear. It is fear that makes men fight; it is indifference that makes them run away." War in short, is simply fear of the results.

The instruments of warfare fare no better at the hands of the satirists than the motives which inspire their use. There is a passage of delightful irony in the second satire of 'Gulliver's Travels," in which the hero, after descanting on the marvellous efficiency of the weapons used by civilised men to destroy each other, offers to let the king of the Brobdingnagians into the secret of the manufacture of gunpowder. The king is overcome with horror at Gulliver's description, is amazed to find that "so impotent and grovelling a creature" could entertain such base ideas, and protests that though nothing delights him so much as new discoveries in art or Nature, "he would rather lose half his kingdom than be privy to such a secret."

"A strange effect of narrow principles and short views!" Gulliver comments. "That a prince possessed of strong part, great wisdom and profound learning, endowed with admirable talents ..... should, from a nice unnecessary scruple, whereof in Europe we can have no conception, let slip an opportunity put into his hands, that would have made him absolute master of the lives, the liberties and the fortunes of his people.

Here Swift hints not obscurely at what he considers to be the most fruitful cause of war. As Thrasymachus said long ago in Plato's "Republic," it is to the interest of the rulers to make war because it keeps their subject quiet. "In armed nations it is easy enough "says Anatole France, "to preserve internal peace." By the mere process of dressing the village firebrand in a sergant's uniform instead of a peasant's blouse, you transform a rebel thirsting for liberty into a tyrant persecuting and bullying in the interests of law and order. Hence the value of war as a weapon of statecraft and the consequent refusal of rulers to initiate disarmament, a refusal based on their desire to command an army instead of governing a nation. Hence, too, the deliberate glorification of war, and the inculcation of patriotism by all politically advanced societies, as a result of which, as Anatole France puts it, "men consider it the primary social duty to kill their fellows according to rule, and in civilised nations the glory of massacre is the greatest glory known."

Coming to the direct assault upon war, we find that it is denounced upon two main grounds: it is immoral and it is cruel. The resort to war rests upon the assumption that if you have a quarrel with your neighbour the only way to prove yourself in the right is to kill off as many of the other side as you possibly can. In war time God is on every side at once. Hence whatever the motives which lead a State into war, it is always possible to represent them as a noble resentment of injustice and a high-minded resistance to unjustifiable aggression. It is this moral hypocrisy which goads Swift to fury. It is the causes for which nations go to war rather than its horrors which provoke his most savage attack. In the final satire of "Gulliver" the hero explains to his equine master how wars come about.

Sometimes a war is entered upon because the enemy is too strong, and sometimes because he is too weak.....it is a very justifiable cause of a war to invade a country after the people have been wasted by famine, destroyed by pestilence, or embroiled by factions among themselves.....For the above reasons, the trade of a soldier is held the most honourable of all others, because a soldier is a Yahoo hired to kill in cold blood as many of his own species, who have never offended him, as he possibly can.

So far we have avoided the cruelties of war; yet these naturally bulk largely in its literature. Thus Voltaire, in "Candide," after playing delicately with war for two or three pages, grows suddenly tired of mocking heroes and ridiculing romanticists, and breaks out into a vivid description of war's horrors.

At the close of battle Candide, who had "trembled like a philosopher and concealed himself as well as he could during the heroic butchery" determines to decamp while "the two kings were causing the Te Deum to be sung in each of their camps."

After passing over heaps of dead or dying men, the first place he came to was a neighbouring village in the Arabian territories, which had been burnt to the ground by the Bulgarians, agreeable to the laws of war. Here lay a number of old men covered with wounds, who beheld their wives dying, with their throats cut, and clasping their children to their breasts all stained with blood. There several young virgins.....breathed their last; while others, half burnt in the flames, begged to be dispatched out of the world. The ground about them was covered with brains, arms and legs of dead men. Candide made all the haste he could to another village, which belonged to the Bulgarians, and there he found that the heroic Arabs had acted the same tragedy.

It is a commonplace that the Great War produced no book commensurate in size with the greatness of the subject. The stage was too big, and the figures too crowded, to permit of that unity of treatment which a work of art demands. Tolstoy, had he lived, might have done justice to the theme, but Tolstoy, mercifully for him, was in his grave and his three volume novel, "War and Peace," still stands supreme in the imaginative literature of war. Where modern writers have excelled is in the terrifying vividness of the pictures which they have painted of the horrors of war. Two extra centuries of civilisation seem to have increased man's sensitiveness, if not his sense, and though modern writers cannot improve upon Voltaire in his description of the suffering war involves, they occupy themselves with it more exclusively. "War," as Boon says in that queer book "Boon", by the fictitious Reginald Bliss, introduced and maybe written by H. G. Wells, "war with modern machines is a demand, great, horrible, trampling monster, a filthy thing and an indecency." And that is just how we moderns seem to take it.

The French writer Henri Barbusse, in his book "Under Fire," has depicted the life of the trenches with a stark realism that omits nothing and gilds nothing. His compatriot Georges Duhamel, under the ironical title "Civilisation", has written what is perhaps the most painful book in the whole literature of war. It is an account of the sufferings of the wounded, at the dressing station, on the operating table and in the hospital; it tells us how men receive the news that they will never walk again or that they are blind for life. So shattering in its completeness is the answer of Duhamel's book to Nietzche, that never again, one feels, will men be able to wish for war to divert them from the dullness of peace. Nor will they until the next generation arises.

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